The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,192.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
——— including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
——— including postage	„	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	16	0
——— including postage	„	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6	0
——— including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
Back Numbers	„	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4	0
Repetition	„	2	0
First insertion, each line	„	0	6
Second insertion	„	0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

CHESNEY—December 27th, at Roorkee, the wife of Major G. Chesney, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

CLAY—December 27th, at Jollarpett, Mrs. W. A. Clay, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—December 30th, at Cuddalore, the wife of W. E. Wright, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

HAGGARD—January 1st, at St. Thomas' Mount, the infant son of Captain Haggard, Royal Artillery.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

HURST—December 31st, at Nusseerabad, the wife of Sergeant John Hurst, Supervisor, D. P. W., of a daughter.

SMITH—December 26th, at Roorkee, the wife of G. W. Smith, Esq., 98th Regiment, of a son.

MATHESON—December 30th, at Berhampore, the wife of Major Matheson, B. S. C., of a son.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class .... £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class .... „ 35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co. 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain HAUSCOM, will be despatched on 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 550 tons, 100 H. P., R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1*
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	1†
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "CHEDUBA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., J. MADDISON, R. N. R. Commander, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th January.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla — „	Sunday.	Calicut — „	Sunday.
Goa .... „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta ..... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore... „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ...... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore .. „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin...Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 13th January at 2 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Veraval,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDAH AND SUEZ.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the steam ship "SYDNEY," 1500 tons, 300 H. P., G. W. LOVEWELL, Commander, as above on the 15th January.

W. NICOL and Co., Agents.

N. B.—No Passage will be granted to Europeans for any of the Above Ports.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 15th proximo.*)

THE new Iron Clipper built ship "BRITISH NATION," 1302 tons register, classed double A. 1. at Lloyds, H. D. ROWE, Commander.

This fine vessel has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will sail as above.

For particulars apply on board to Captain ROWE, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *British Nation*.

FOR HAVRE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO.

THE British Ship "VECTIS," 591 Tons register, Captain EVERITT, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will be despatched as above. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Vectis."

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

The fine Ironclipper built Barque "DUNELM," A. 1, for 13 years, 513 Tons Register, CHARLES ROBERTSON, Master, will be despatched at the end of this month. For Freight only apply to

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA and Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

NOTICE TO STEAMER PASSENGERS.—Under arrangements with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL AND THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES the BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) will in future despatch one of their new screw steam yachts, the *Rose*, *Shamrock*, or *Thistle*, to convey passengers to and from the inward and outward Steamers of the above Companies.

For the convenience of persons desirous of meeting friends a steam yacht will leave Apollo Bunder for the inward English Mail Steamers when they have passed the Inner Light Ship.

For the incoming Steamers of British India Steam Navigation Company a steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder as soon as the steamers come to their moorings.

For the outgoing English Mail Steamer the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 9 A. M. precisely, and for the outgoing Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company punctually one hour before the advertised time of the steamers' sailing.

In cases where the Steamers of either Company arrive after sunset the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 A. M. on the following morning.

Passengers proceeding from the Bunder should not give up their Tickets until the return journey.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Countess Russell*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Countess Russell*.

Bombay, 6th January 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office on TUESDAY the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering certain matters connected with the sale of the Company's property in the Fort, and transacting such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., general merchants and musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—
Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—The Liquidator requests that holders of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank Stock who have not yet paid the contributory Call of Rupees Twenty per Share now due, will do so at once, as otherwise they will render themselves liable to forfeit their claim to rank as Shareholders in the National Bank of India from 1st instant, and to participate in the current half year's dividend.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

Bombay, January, 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in order to carry out the arrangement for amalgamation with the National Bank of India (Limited) as from the 1st January 1866, it has been found necessary to make a Call of Rupees Twenty per share in the Capital of the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank (Limited). This Call is made payable at the office of the National Bank of India on or before the said 1st day of January 1866, after which date interest at the rate of 15 per cent will be charged on any Calls then remaining unpaid.

On payment of this Call holders of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank stock will be entitled to rank as Shareholders in the National Bank of India as from 1st January 1866, and to receive when ready National Bank of India Certificates in exchange for Indo-Egyptian shares in the proportion of 2 shares in the National Bank of India of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, but having only Rs. 250 per share paid up for every 5 shares of the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank having Rs. 100 per share paid up.

The Liquidator when notifying this Call deems it as well to state, for the information of Shareholders, that it is made to cover sundry claims on Bankrupt Estates which the National Bank of India is unable to take over, and that he fully anticipates when the Dividends from the Estates referred to are realized he will be in a position to refund about one half of the amount of this Call to the holders of the Call Receipts. Due notice of refund will be given.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

Bombay, 18th December 1865.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his office up to noon on FRIDAY the 12th instant, for the conveyance of Troops and Invalids from Bombay to Spithead, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

Invalids 102
Men in health 70
Children 41

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 30th January 1866.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th January 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on MONDAY the 15th instant, for the conveyance of Troops from Bombay to England (calling at Plymouth for orders). The strength of which is noted in the Margin.

22 Officers.
387 Men.
45 Women.
11 Children above 10 years
65 Ditto under 10 „

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 15th of February next.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,
OUT-FITTERS,
9, *Hummum Street*.

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished, throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged, for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and *Carriages* are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATTEE HINDUSTANI and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine for the passage of the undermentioned to the Ports below stated:—

From Bombay to the Andamans.—For (82) eighty-two Native Convicts. Vessel finding fittings and provisions, a Native Guard accompanies these Convicts. Vessel finding for them Provisions only.

From Bombay to Singapore.—For two time-expired Convicts. Vessel finding Provisions only.

No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. By order of the Offig. Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY given to Mr. MEERJEEBHOY BAPOOJEE VICAJEE to act as Manager of the Oriental Financial Association (Limited) by the Directors of the said Association, has been THIS DAY REVOKED, and MR. GEORGE WILLIAM PEREIRA has been appointed Manager of the said Association.

HUNSRAZ CURRUMSEY, Chairman.
SOOMABHOY AHMEDBHOY. }
NANSEY CURRUMSEY. }
BHARMUL PURBUT. } Directors.
ESSABHOY AHMEDBHOY, }

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered —$\frac{c}{29}$ 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865.

JOHN DWYER.

NOTICE!!!—THE "BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY" is now in full operation under European Superintendence and the community can have BREAD of unquestionable quality and of any description delivered at their residences every morning. Orders to be sent in writing to the Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre—*Monthly bills*. Ship's supplied with Bread, Biscuits, Flour, Bran, &c., on the Captain's application on the premises or at the Office No. 5, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company duly held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 28th August last, viz.—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily," be confirmed; and the undersigned were thereupon duly appointed Liquidators of the Company.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE,

Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association, (Ld.)

Bombay, 21st October 1865.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight .... 7 per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight .... 9 ditto.
For 12 months' sight .... 9 ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

MR. CHARLES LIDBETTER is admitted a PARTNER in our firm from this date.

Kurrachee, 1st January 1866.

T. LIDBETTER & Co.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 100 per Share has been made payable at the Office of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited) within fifteen days from this date.

R. KING GILLAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

COTTON SEED.—All who are desirous of obtaining supplies of Cotton Seed for next season's sowing are requested to apply to the undersigned.

2. Arrangements can be made for procuring the varieties noted in the margin.

New Orleans.
Sea Island.
Egyptian.
Peruvian.
Dharwar acclimatized.
New Orleans.
The Indigenous varieties.

3. Applications on this notice should contain explicit particulars and must reach this Office before the 15th of February next.

W. WALTON,
In Charge Office of Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, Dharwar, 30th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. HEERJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

MR. RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA and MR. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA have THIS DAY been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

MR. THOMAS LIDBETTER will SIGN our FIRM from and after THIS DATE.

DOSSABHOY & MERWANJEE & Co.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, 1st Jan. 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P M, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance sheet made up to the end of December 1865.
2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th December 1865.

NOTICES.

BADHAM & COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, *Apollo House, Apollo and Marine Streets, Bombay*, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their Stock, and beg an inspection of the same in their Warehouse, which has been fitted up with great care; Mofussil orders will have their strict attention. Catalogues will be forwarded on application, with instructions for self-measurement.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind and make of Cotton; Merino and Silk Socks, Silk and Knickerbocker Stockings. From 10 to 20 per dozen.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every make of under vests including the India Gauze, "a la Thresher and Glennys." 4 to 5 each.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Drawers with Broad Belt Bands strongly recommended for corpulent men; Silk and Cotton Bathing Drawers.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Kid Gloves for Gentlemen. Make "Systeme Jouvin" best French Kid. 2-12 per pair.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Military, Dogskin, Tan Cape Cloth and Thread Gloves.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising an immense Stock of all the new Scarves and Ties; White Cambric Ties for evening wear.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising the Alpha and Zephyr White Shirt, universally worn throughout India. Price Rs. 40, 50, 60. Dress Rs. 70 per dozen.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Badham's Silk and Wool. 9-8 each. The original manufacturers, and universally worn in Tropical Climates. The Cashmere; Silk: and all Wool Shirts. Flannel thoroughly shrunk by us in England, Coloured French Cambric Shirts. Rs. 65 per dozen.

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

Comprising the Regent, Dux, India, the fashionable Military Collar now worn at home, and various kinds of Fancy and other Collars. 7 Rupees per dozen.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Ellwood's Helmets and Oxonian Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats, Christy's newly invented Melton Hat, Christy's Tweed and Straw Hats.

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Hand Coat Bags, Portmanteaus, Overland, Trunks, Courier Bags, Hat Cases, Leather Collar Boxes, Silk Umbrellas, Railway Rugs and Mauds' with Straps.

BRACE, BELT, AND HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Guyot's French Brace, Berlin, and Cantab: Belts of various kinds; Sponges in Bags. Cambric Handkerchiefs, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30. Colored Bordered Hemstitched French Cambric and Surat Hankerchiefs.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Cotton Sheeting, Pillow Cases; Damask Linen Table Covers; White and Brown Turkish Towels, Gold Studs of various kinds, &c., &c.

TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied by a remittance to ensure despatch.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALE'S SANDRINGHAM RUG.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, (formerly Pianist with the celebrated Distin Family) begs to announce that he will be happy to give instructions on the PIANO, TUNE PIANOS, and attend EVENING PARTIES, either as ACCOMPANYIST or for DANCE MUSIC. All Communications addressed to Mr. WILLY, No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla, next Bungalow to Bombay Hotel.

TERMS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, per month	30	0	0
One Lesson per week, ditto ditto	20	0	0
Attending Evening Parties	20	0	0
Tuning Pianofortes, including a second visit	7	0	0

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12½ per share, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be paid at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders in Bombay will be paid Dividends due at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. Marine Street.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MacLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1865.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CREATION OF £2,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in India, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create further Capital required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each, bearing Interest at 5 per cent per annum.

It is also hereby notified that the allotment of such new Shares will be made to the Shareholders on the Register at this date in rateable proportion, and a deposit of £2 or Rupees 21-13-1 per Share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 27th January next.

The option of paying the Shares in full, and converting them into Capital Stock, is given to the Shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these Shares cannot exceed £2 per Share, and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of receipt will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Bombay, Company's Offices, 20th December 1865.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CALL OF Rs. 21-13-1 OR £2 PER SHARE UPON ALL THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rupees 152-11-7 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £14 and £4 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 174-8-8 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £16 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 29th January next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th January, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive Interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with Interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs 43-10-3 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £4 and £14 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders, and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 29th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLES COMPANY (LIMITED).—With reference to the advertisement that appeared in the *Times* and *Gazette* on SATURDAY, MR. CHARLES MAYBURY begs to announce that he has entered into a fresh engagement with the above Company, and that he will be happy to receive and attend to all orders in the Jobbing Department as heretofore.

CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master,
V. L. S. Company (Limited).

December 23rd, 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 18th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., to confirm the following special Resolutions, passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 15th inst:—

That a portion of Clause 7 in the Articles of Association be rescinded so far as the words:—the rate of interest payable in respect of Calls due and payable but unpaid shall be 12 per cent per annum, and in lieu thereof that the rate of Interest payable in respect of Calls due and payable but unpaid shall not exceed 20 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Corporation on MONDAY the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, when the Report and Accounts for the past year will be presented and Directors appointed in place of those who retire under Clause 52 of the Articles of Association. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th to 29th January, both days included.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN C. TEASDALE, pro. Manager.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ALEXANDER ANDERSON and MR. WILLIAM HENRY NICHOLSON are THIS DAY admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

MR. P. GRANT, SADDLER, POONA, has, in consequence of his Son's death, closed the Poona Branch of his business. He, therefore, requests that all Debts, due to him and the late Firm of P. GRANT & SON, be remitted to him, in Bombay, from the 1st of January 1866.

Poona, 26th December 1865.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held on MONDAY the 29th January 1866 at 4-30 P. M.—to receive a report and abstract of the affairs of the Club for the past half-year, and to elect members of Committee for the ensuing year.

JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th December 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto carried on in Bombay between the undersigned JOHN DWYER and MUNCHERJI EDULJI MEHRJI, as Mess and General Agents, under the Style or Firm of DWYER and COMPANY, has from this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All Debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by Muncherji Edulji Mehrji, who alone is from henceforth authorized to give discharge in the name of the said Firm of Dwyer and Company.

JOHN DWYER.
MUNCHERJIE EDULJI MEHRJI.

Bombay, 12th December 1865.

WITH reference to the above we beg to notify that the Firm in future will be carried on under the Name and Style of M. E. MEHRJI and Company; and Constituents are requested to send all letters, orders, &c., in the latter name, which will be executed promptly and punctually.

M. E. MEHRJI and Co. take this opportunity of thanking their numerous Customers for the support and patronage given to the old Firm of Dwyer and Company, and trust that the same support and patronage will be given to their new Firm, where no pains will be spared to render prompt service to their valued Constituents.

M. E. MEHRJI & Co.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE, of Erskine, Glasgow, receives a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons, to be educated by a first class resident Tutor and Visiting Masters.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Boys whose Parents are abroad, and to Orphans.

Reference kindly permitted to Major HUME HENDERSON, Bombay.

Erskine Manse, Glasgow, Scotland.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance and in exercise of the power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of December 1864, made between JAMES CAVE ROSS therein described as of Bombay Painter of the one part, and the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) of the other part, and with the consent of the said James Cave Ross, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless an eligible offer be made in the interval to the undersigned) at the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, on MONDAY the 15th day of January 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the property of hereinafter described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Mecrassee Land or Ground, with the two several Messuages, Tenements or Dwelling Houses, called or known by the name of "Wilton Villa" and "Melbourne Cottage" respectively, out-houses, buildings and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Hill in the south-western direction from the Village of Paunch Gunny in the Waye Petta and Sattara collectorate, which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under No. 46, contains by admeasurement 21 Beegas or thereabouts, and is bounded on or towards the east by the several plots of land registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under Nos. 43, 44 and 45 now belonging to Mr. Stephens, on or towards the west by land registered under No. 47, belonging to Mr. Thomas Blaney, Rowjee Byerjee Patell, and Hurry Essjee, on or towards the north by the old Public Road from the Gurrowlie to Malcolm Petta, and on or towards the south by the Paunch Gunny and Roseghur Village boundaries.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned at his Office in Rampart Row, Bombay.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited)

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share became due on 1st July last, and that Interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum is accruing on all Unpaid Calls.

ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.

Bombay, 18th August 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, at noon of THURSDAY the 15th March 1866, for the purchase of the right to a lease from Government of a portion, and an assignment of the lease of another portion of the premises now occupied by the Gun Carriage Manufactory at Colaba, and of all land and premises now in the possession of Government lying and situate between the premises now or lately belonging to the Colaba, and the Apollo Land Companies on the north, and the Victoria Land Company on the south, and between the new sea wall now in course of construction on the east, and the Colaba main road on the west.

2. As to the piece of land coloured yellow in the plan referred to in the fourth condition, and which contains about 10,705½ square yards, the purchaser will be entitled on payment of the balance of the purchase money, to an assignment of the lease under which the same is held, and which lease is dated the 23rd day of February 1818, and made between Juggonath Pandoosett of the one part, and the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies of the other part, and is for the term of 99 years (renewable from time to time until the expiration of 1,000 years) from the 23rd of February 1818 subject to the yearly rent of Rupees 300.

3. The purchaser shall be entitled to no other evidence of title to the land comprised in the above lease, than the original lease itself, and he shall, at his own expense, execute a duplicate assignment of the lease containing the usual covenants for the payment of the rent thereby reserved and the observance of the covenants therein contained.

4. As to the portion on the plan coloured blue, the conditions of the lease will be as follows:—

1st.—Lease to be for 999 years commencing from the 15th March 1866, and to be granted on completion of the payment of the purchase money.

2nd.—A yearly rent of one pie per square yard per annum to be paid on the 15th of March of each year during the continuance of the lease.

3rd.—Lessee to be considered owner of all houses, buildings, sheds and other immoveable property on the land at the time of possession being given over.

4th.—Lessee shall have the right of filling in the land between the foreshore of the premises and the new seawall now in course of construction as shown on a plan deposited in the office of the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

5th.—Lessee to pay all taxes, rates, &c., that may be or become due.

6th.—Land required for Police or Customs Chowkies as well on the assigned, as on the demised portion, to be given up to Government for such purposes free of valuation and rent.

7th.—The Lease to contain provisos for re-entry on breach of any of the covenants or conditions, or non-payment of the rent within twenty days after it becomes due, without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other clauses and conditions usually inserted in leases of a like nature.

8th.—The agreement, lease and counterpart to be prepared by the lessor's solicitors at the lessee's expense.

9th.—The lessee not to enquire into or object to the lessor's title.

10th.—Posssession of the Land, except that portion of it now in the possession of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, together with the right of filling in referred to in para. 4, will be given on the 15th March 1866 on the purchaser's completing payment of the 25 per cent. payable on that day under clause 13.

11th.—Possession of the land now in occupation by the Gun Carriage Manufactory will not be given until the 15th of March 1868.

12th.—Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for a sum of five (5) lakhs of Rupees as a deposit, and the terms of payment will be as follows:—

13th.—Persons who have given in tenders, must appear at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, at 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 19th March 1866, and the person whose tender may be accepted, will be required at the time of acceptance (that is on the noon of the day aforesaid) to pay such a sum, as with the said sum of five lakhs already deposited, will make up a sum equal to twenty-five per cent. of the total price, and if the successful tenderer fails to make this payment, his deposit of five lakhs will be forfeited, and the Government may, if they so please, accept any other tender.

A further sum of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest on the same and on the residue of the purchase money remaining unpaid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 15th March 1866) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1867.

A further sum of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest on the same and on the residue of the unpaid purchase money at 5 per cent. per annum from the 15th March 1867) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1868.

The balance of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid from the 15th March 1868) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1869.

14th.—The Bank of Bombay receipts deposited by the persons whose tenders are not accepted, will be returned at noon on the 19th March 1866.

15th.—Government do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

16th.—Any further information that may be required may be obtained on application at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on and after the 15th day of January 1866.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
W. KENDALL, COLONEL, R. E.,
Acting Secty. to Govt., Public Works Department.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1866.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.
Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any par, of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, a good SADDLE HORSE—about 15 hands, sound, and without vice. Apply, stating where to be seen and lowest price, to "E D G," *Gazette* Office.

4th January 1866.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

WANTED, a SURVEYOR, skilful in the use of the THEODOLITE. Apply to Lieutenant Colonel DELISLE, R. E., Secretariat.

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

NOTICES.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, with heat and fire proof roofing. Plans &c. may be seen at our Office.

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake,—"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. ROGERS & Co., Fort.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Office, No. 1/1, Mission Row, on the twenty-fifth day of January next, for the following purposes viz.:—

Considering and deciding upon the adoption by the Company of the provisional arrangements entered into by the Directors for taking over the Business and Capital of the Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited; the establishing the Head Office of the Company in London; the registering the Company under the Companies' Act 1862; increasing the Capital stock of the Company to Two Millions sterling; and altering, varying, annulling, or revoking the existing Articles of Association, or adding such new clauses thereto as may be deemed necessary.

By Order,
R. O. SAWERS, Manager.

Calcutta, [illegible] December 1865.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit for Public Sale a variety of Household Furniture, amongst which will be found a handsome Blackwood Circular Table, a handsome Blackwood Sofa, a pair of Blackwood Couches, a Blackwood Almirah, six dozen American Chairs, a Four Poster, an American Easy Chair, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO.

500 lb. Bees Wax in Bottles.
3 Cases Mustard.
Do. Cod Liver Oil.
10 Do. Black Lead.
15 Dozen Ginger Wine.
20 Cases Champagne from the Association Vinicole.
20 Do. Ammontillado Sherry.
10 Do. Claret.
1 Do. Playing Cards, superior.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Palkee Gharee with Arab Horse and Harness.
And any Carriages or Horses offering.

ON COMMISSION.

A best finished double door Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, with extra strong moveable Shelves.
A best impregnable double Chamber Safe.
An Extra strong double door Fire Proof Merchant's Safe.
A best finished double door Fire Proof Safe.
An extra strong double door Fire Proof Safe.
Five Ditto smaller.

UNDER instructions of MONSIEUR PAUL MELLIER OF PARIS, the following 10 Articles will be Raffled for

600 Tickets of 100 Rupees each,
Total value of the Prizes, Rs. 58,200.

1st. The grand Orgne Orchestre, consisting of 360 Instruments, and playing the following Tunes, as written by the Composers:—

1	Ouverture of "William Tell"	Rossini.
2	Do. of "Guiramento"	Mercadante.
3	Selection of "Il Trovatore"	Verdi.
4	Grande Valse "Glorieux Souvenirs de Sevastopol"	Gavioli.
5	The Arabian National Hymn.	

This splendid Instrument is the only one of the kind existing in the world, and at no price can another be obtained. Value Rs. 40,000.

2nd. An elegant gilded Sideboard with marble top, and Looking Glass behind, supporting a large and rich Clock of Bronze, going fifteen days and striking every half hour. The Clock is placed on a stand, containing a Musical Box, with Drum and eight Bells, which plays every hour. On each side of the Clock is a splendid Bronze Candelabrum of ten Lights each. Value Rs. 10,000.

3rd. A first-rate new four seated Phaeton, by the well known firm of Aigner, and can be used in any season. Value Rs. 2,000.

4th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 2,000.
5th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 2,000.
6th. An eight day Clock, with mechanical personages and Musical Box. Value Rs. 1,000.
7th. A very rich Carpet of the well known manufacture of Aubusson, measuring 70 yards square. Value Rs. 300.
8th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 300.
9th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 300.
10th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 300.

All those Articles are on view every day from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., in Apollo Street, No. 30.

The Book for the Raffle is opened from to-day. For any particulars referring to the above, apply to MR. HANSSEN in charge of this Department in our Office.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE'S SONS & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the winding up of the Bombay Oil Pressing Company, Limited.

WHEREAS by an order made by this Honourable Court on and bearing date the 21st day of August 1865, I, the undersigned, GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON was appointed Liquidator in the above matter in the place and stead of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE and M. R. QUADROS, the former official Liquidators appointed by the order made in this matter on the 15th day of October 1864.

And whereas by virtue of an order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anstey bearing date the 16th day of December 1865, Notice is hereby given, that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the fifteenth day of January 1866 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to me, George Ramsay Wilson, the official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from me, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at my office in 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved, MONDAY the twenty-second day of January 1866, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at my said Office is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

All persons or bodies corporate owing money or holding property of the said Company, are required to pay and deliver the same to me at my Office forthwith.

G. R. WILSON, Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th December 1865.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.—Received by the last Overland Steamer a supply of the finest selected FRUIT, in boxes weighing 5¼ lbs. at Rs. 3½ each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

The Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON'S
GRAND NATIONAL OPEN-AIR FETES OF RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS FOR THE MILLION OF BOMBAY.

☞ Previous to departure for England and Paris, to secure FRESH NOVELTIES and ATTRACTIONS for the New Bombay Cremorne Gardens,

MR. J. F. JOHNSON,
(BRITISH PYROTECHNIST AND ÆRONAUT,)

Proclaimed by Tens of Thousands throughout this Presidency and in Bengal, &c.,

AS THE GREAT AND MOST ASTONISHING
BELATTEE ARTEZ BAGEE SAIB OF INDIA,

Has the honour to announce that arrangements are in progress for introducing at an early period

A SERIES OF FIVE GRAND
BURRA BURRA TUMASHAS, BRILLIANT FETES, A LA CREMORNE, AND OPEN-AIR GALA NIGHTS,
WITH

most magnificent and unrivalled Displays of LONDON FIREWORKS, SUPERB ILLUMINATIONS, BALLOON RACES, AND OTHER PLEASING ATTRACTIONS ENTIRELY NEW.

The extensive preparations having been in hand for the past five months under the united attendance and supervision of most accomplished European artistes, MR. ALFRED GUTTRISS, of the Zoological Gardens, Liverpool, MR. JOSEPH DEAN, of Cremorne Gardens, Melbourne, and also various native supernumeraries, &c., &c.

P. S.—Particulars will appear in Bills and future Advertisements.

ADVANCE BOMBAY!!!

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.—Stereoscopic and other Cameras fitted with Portrait and others Lenses; Photographic Chemicals; Cards de Visite and other Albums; Camera Stands; Baths; Printing Frames; Morocco Cases and other requisites for the practice of the Art, can be had at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE & SONS.

PIANO FORTES.—MESSRS. McCOMBIE AND SONS have just received for sale some very excellent English and German Piano Fortes at moderate rates. Apply at their Office, No. 8, Meadow Street.

RESONATING INSULATORS.—For placing under the legs of Piano Fortes—Patterns various. Apply as above.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.—The undersigned have just received a fresh Stock of these excellent MEDICINES, which they are selling at the following prices for *Cash*:—

	Rs.	As.	
Vegetable Pills	0	9	per Box.
Green Mountain Ointment	0	9	„
Dysentery Syrup	2	4	per Bottle.
Children's Panacea	1	2	„
Uterine Catholicon	3	6	„
Fever and Ague Remedy	1	2	per Box.
Pile Remedy	2	4	per Bottle.
Eye Lotion	0	9	„

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

McCOMBIE & SONS.—The undersigned, being anxious to wind up their affairs with as little delay as possible, are enabled to offer the public the following superior OILMAN'S STORES at greatly reduced rates, for cash only.

PICKLES.—Imperial, Mixed, West India, Oriental, Chow Chow, Walnut, Onions, Picalilli, Cauliflower, Cabbage.

SAUCES.—Harvey, Beefsteak, Reading, Piquanto, Wellington, Tomata, Corratch, Athenæum, Regent, King of Oude, Cayenne, Gloucester, Maintenon, Windsor, City of London, Osborne, Soho, Mogul, India Soy. Sultana in bottles and vases, Soyer's Sauce and Relish. Essence Shrimps, Essence Anchovies, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut Catsup, Osmazanic Soup.

ESSENCES.—Vanilla, Lemon, Almonds, Celery, Parsley, Orange, Citron, Ratafia, Mace, Carraway, Kernels, Cinnamon, Mint, Ginger, Pimento, Nutmegs, Bergamotte, Sago, Basil, Cloves, Saffron, Marjoram, Thyme, Peppermint, Cochineal, Extract Lemon Peel.

SYRUPS.—Lemon, Pine Apple, Orange, Raspberry, Ginger.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.—Greengages, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Raspberries, Strawberry, Pine Apples.

FRUITS IN NOYEAU AND BRANDY.—Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Red and White Pears, Mixed.

POTTED MEATS.—Ham, Beef, Tongue, Anchovy, Paté Pá Diable, Strasbourg, Bloaters.

PRESERVED MEATS, PIES, &c.—Yorkshire Pork Pie, Game Pie, Veal and Ham Pie, Paté de foie Gras, Pate de foie d'oie, Paté de foie de Canard, Truffled Sausages, Lank Paté, Woodcock, Snipe, Quail, Patés truffé:—Lark, Snipe, Woodcock, Quail, Partridge, Plover, Tuffled Ortolans, Petits Pois, Gros Pois.

SOUPS (Cross & Blackwell's).—Hare, Mock Turtle, Gravy, Giblet, Green Pea, Oysters, Ox Tail, Cressy, Ox Cheek, concentrated Gravy, Essence Beef, Jugged Hare, Hashed Venison.

HOGARTH'S (MEAT)—A la mode Beef, Ox Cheek, Mutton and Vegetables, Mutton Boiled, Mutton Haricot, Roast Beef, Corn Beef, Seasoned Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Calf's Head and Bacon, Rump Steaks, Joint and Peas Irish Stew. Soups:—Hotch Potch, Chicken Soup, Mulligatawny, Giblet, Vegetable, Vermicelli, Venison, Kidney, Gravy, Mutton Broth, Ox Cheek, Green Pea, Oyster, Hare, Cressy, Grouse, Partridge, Turnips. Fish—Red Herrings, Salmon, Dried Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Stewed Eels, Lochfyne Herrings, Pickled Oysters.

JAMS (Crosse and Blackwell).—Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant Jam and Jelly, Greengage, Gooseberry, Apricot, Damson, Lemon and Orange Marmalade, Black Currant, Plum, Apple Jelly, Orange Jelly.

TART FRUITS.—Rhubarb, Gooseberry, Damson, Apples, Greengages Plums, Cherries, Morella Cherries, Red Currants, Black Currants, Raspberries and Currants.

VARIETIES.—Mushrooms White and Pickled, Salad Oil, Castor Oil, Raspberry and White Wine Vinegar, Durham and Aromatic Mustard, French Olives and Capers, Spanish Olives, Calf's Foot Jelly, Milton Oysters, Anchovies in Oil, Conserve of Tomata, English Honey, Lozenges and Comfits, Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Plums, Normandy Pippins, Bitter and Jordan Almonds, Egg Powder, Transparent and Opaque Gelatine, Refined Isinglass, Homœopathic Cocoa, Opening Knives, Crystalized Fruits, Parmesan Cheese, Sago, Spices, Salted Salmon and Herrings, German Asparagus, Herrings á la Sardine, Plum Puddings, Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, Robinson's Groat, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Kippered Herrings and Salmon, Arrow Root, Hog's Lard, Ox Tongues, Spiced Bacon, Wiltshire Bacon, Table Salt, Nursery Biscuits, Biscuit Powder, Albert Biscuits, Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, and Huntley Palmer's Reading Biscuits, Ginger Nuts, Spice Nuts, Captain's, Mixed.

GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND.—*From page 266 of the Manual of Health.* This elegant and unequalled fluid extract of SARSAPARILLA is offered to the public as combining immeasurably greater efficiency than any other Sarsaparilla preparation of this or any other country. It is prepared on an entirely new plan, by which all the delicate properties are obtained in their highest excellence. The inert feculent matter which encumbers all other Sarsaparillas is entirely left out by this process.

It is put up in small bottles of the highest possible concentration, as is evidenced by the smallness of the dose—a small teaspoonful. In short it is MEDICINE. No starch, gums, or molasses is added to give it apparent body. It is also purely vegetable. It is therefore the best and really the cheapest Sarsaparilla before the public.

As an alterative medicine it possesses the greatest power, promoting those changes in the system by which the generation of unhealthy taints and humors is slowly but permanently checked and the impurities removed.—It has also great restorative power.

Among the diseases for which this Sarsaparilla is sovereign we name—General Debility, Dyspepsia, and Costiveness; all cutaneous Diseases, Ulcers, Swellings &c.; Scrofula, Scurvy, Cancers &c., Syphilitic taints, and mercurial diseases, Female complaints, Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c.—Price Rs. 2 and 4 annas per Bottle. Apply to McCOMBIE AND SONS.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
21, BELLASIS JUCNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS just received a varied assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, to which she begs to invite attention.

Bonnets for Ladies in Silk and Tulle.
Bonnets in Straw and Crinoline, white and black, trimmed and untrimmed.
Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed.
Hoods in Silk and Cashmere, and Cloaks for Infants.
Muslin Robes for ditto.
Trimmings in Straw, &c, for Ladies' and Children's Hats.
Nickerbocker Suits for Boys.
Dresses, ready-made, for Girls.
Muslin Garibaldies, Lace Jackets, and Black Silk and Lace Boddices.
Black and white Lace Shawls and Mantles.
Organdi Muslin Robes.
Rich French white Skirts.
Horse Hair Petticoats, and Crinolines and French Collapsing Jupons.
Children's Skeleton Hoops.
Riding Belts, Brighton and French embroidered and ventilating Corsets.
Stockings for Ladies and Children.
Handkerchiefs, Hem stitched and worked Borders.
Boots, black Kid Leather and Cashmere, for Ladies and Children.
White Satin Shoes for Ladies.
Collars and Sleeves, and Cuffs and Collars for Ladies.
Black and White Glace Silks and coloured Silk Dress Pieces, Moire Antiques, &c.
Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Festoon Lace, Bugle Lace Trimmings, and Bugle Gymps or Dresses.
Buckles and Fancy corded Ribbon Waist Belts.
Best Paris Kid Gloves for Ladies—white, black and colored.
Paletots in black Silk, neatly trimmed.
Bijou Ties for Ladies, with Brooch Pin attached.
Bonnet and Velvet Ribbons.
Frizettes, Hair Pads, and Hair Pins.
Flowers, Feathers, Ostrich Plumes.
Marabout and other Fancy Feathers.
Cap Fronts for Ladies' Bonnets and Infants.
Bonnet Falls and Veils in Tulle and Lace for Brides.
Head Dresses, Bridal and Flower Wreaths.
Fashionable Hair Nets in Pearls and Gold and Steel Drops.
Ladies' Back and Children's Forehead Combs.
Also a choice assortment of Perfumery, Hair Powders, Fancy Metal Puff Boxes, Hair Pomades, Cosmetiques, Fancy Toilet Soaps, Sand Balls, Bar Soap, &c. &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully attended to.
Hats and Bonnets cleaned and altered.

Bombay, December, 1865.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

VERY little business was transacted, and that, too, with a downward tendency. We quote Back Bays 6,100 premium; Elphinstones 150; New issue 120 premium; Mazagons 1,675; Freres 460; United Victorias 2,700 per share; Bombay Bank shares 57 premium; Commercials 16 premium; old Financials 2 per cent. discount; Credit Mobilier at par. Market declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 5/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do.	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Calcutta ...	At sight	98½
Do. ...	30 days' sight	98¼
Do. ...	60 Do. do.	97
Madras ...	30 Do. do.	99
China ...	60 Do. do.	211

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
5,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	110 p ct premium
100,000	250	125	......	Alliance Bank	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Asiatic Bank Corptn	56 p ct pm.
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal	7,000 p sh.
1,330,000	250	175	8	Bank of India...	43 p ct dis.
10,45,900	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	57 p ct pm.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	27 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	8	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	19 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank	35 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	16	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	(includg n S) 60 p c pm
500,000	200	25	......	China Bank	1 p. c. pm.
750,000	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	100 p ct premium.
1,000,000	1,000	250	12	Commercial Bank	19 p ct pm.
3,600,000		200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm nm
150,000		500	9	Delhi Bank Cor	40 p ct pm nm
625,000		250	......	East Indian Bank	29 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	5 p ct pm nm
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	35 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula	
				London & China Bk.	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	100	......	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	......	London & Bombay Bk	13½ p ct dis.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank	70 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 pctpm nm
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	25 p ct dis.
750,000				Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	35 pct pmnm
....	....	....	..	Guzerat Bank	10 p ct premium

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
2,000,000	10000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co	6,100 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	150 pm.
	1,000	100		New Do.	120 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000		Frere Land Co.	900 per share.
110 000	2,000	900		House and Land Investment Co.	390 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000		Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,675 per share.
....	....	1,000		Port Canning	375 pm.
....	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	2,700 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	......	Bombay Ship. Co.	No quotations
260,000	2,500	2,000	36	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
80,000	1,000	1,000		Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	
800,000	5,000	1,500		Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	
160,000	4,000	2,500		Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	...	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	400 per share
		1,000		Union Shipping Co. Limited.	No quotations.
....	....	1,000		Western India Ship Co.	

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
1,000,000	400	100	......	Alliance Financial	
				Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
......	......	......		Bhattia Financial	No quotations.
750,000	500	100		Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	6 p ct dis.
600,000	200	200		Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct dis.
....		50	....	Central India Finan.	No quotations.
1,000,000	400	50		Elphinstone Finan.	
....	....	....		Financial Asso. of Europe & India.	
1200000	400	100	....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	
1200000	400	100		Do. New Capital.	2 p ct discount
1,000,000	500	100		Grand Finance Co	
300,000	400	50		Mofussil Financial Association	
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	No quotations
1600,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up	pr. S	Names	Rates.
	-	11,000	1,800	Apollo Press Co	
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co	
237,500	6,250	5,750	850	Fort Press Co	
400,000	2,000	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co.	
80,000	2,000	1,600		Bombay Press Co	
		1,500		Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	
20,000	2,000	750		Scinde Press Co. Ld. (Kurrachee)	
75,000	3,000	500		Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras)	
70,000	2,000	105		East India Press Co.	No quotations
45,000	2,000	500		Victoria Press Co. Madras	
40,000	3,000	1,000		Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	
		650		Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	
100,000	100	25		Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited)	
100,000	4,000			Scott Press Co.	
300,000	1,000	225	....	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	
30,000	2,500	1,500	....	Prince of Wales Press Co.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up	pr. S.	Names	Rates.
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited)	No quotations.
20,000	2,000	2,000	......	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company	
65,000	1,300	6,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2000	1,750	......	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
....	500	500		The Jaffur Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Lt.) 1st issue.	Par.
....	250	200		Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
250,000	1,000	1,000	......	Manockjee Pitty's Spin. & Weav. Co.	No quotations.
300,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,500	2,300	......	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	
37,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co.	
			pr. ct		
160,000	5,000	5,000	6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co.	
100,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
		218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co Consol. Stock	5 dis
		130	3½	Do. new £20 shares.	
		1,000	5½	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company.	Par

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
60,000	500	300	......	Bombay Contract and Building Co.	No quotations
80,000	2,000	900	......	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
....	....	250		Goa Coffee Co.	
150,000	50	50	......	Bombay Gas Co.	
115,670	1,000	50	......	East India Cotton Agency	
45,000	200	100	......	Khandeish Farming Co.	
250,000	500	100	......	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	
3,500	250	200	......	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited.)	
30,000	1000	500	......	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld)	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan	Rs.	90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	"	93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36		
" " " " 1842-43	"	89¼
" " " " 1854-55		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs Loan 1856-57		103¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	"	103
Five and a half per cent.	"	108¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10
Spanish Dollars	"	225
Carolus	"	220
Mexican Dollars	"	220
German Crowns	"	210
Five-Franc Pieces	"	223
Bar Silver	"	106¼
Gold Leaf	"	15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 9th January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Dhollera	Rs.	440 to 450
Bhownuggur and Mowa	"	450 to 460
Surat and Broach	"	430 to 435
Porebunder	"	330 to 335
Veeraval	"	380 to 380
Khandeish	"	300 to 330
Dharwar (Sawginned)	"	490 to 500
Oomrawattee Akote	"	410 to 415
Dhollera (April and May)	"	475 to 480
Oomrawattee (March and April)	"	465 to 470
Ditto (now ready)	"	470 to 475

MONEY MARKET REVIEW.

WEEK ENDING 6TH JANUARY.

WE have to report a quieter market during the week, but for both Imports and Exports values are well supported. The Manchester and Liverpool markets, as appears from our telegrams to hand in the interval, have also been remarkably steady, former prices being maintained. Telegraphic intelligence is from the 30th ult. to the 3rd instant; Fair Dhollera on the latter date being 17¾d., and the market steady, with a good trade demand. The Manchester market is firm, but no change has apparently taken place in the value of Goods, 7 lb. Shirtings being still quoted 15s. Twist is rather dearer, the quotation for 40's Mule being 2s. 2½d. There is nothing of importance from America, and consequently the uncertainty as to stocks of Cotton there, still exists. Calcutta telegrams advise further improvement in the Piece Goods market, 3 lb. Madapollams being now worth Rs. 4, which is considerably over Bombay values.

Piece Goods.—There has been a less animated demand during the week, and prices of some descriptions of goods have with difficulty been maintained, while for others, again, a slight advance has been given. In Shirtings, transactions embrace nearly all the different weights and widths, though not to a large extent; 7lb. 40 inch have been sold as low as Rs. 7-14, while for fine makes Rs. 8-8 has been paid; 45 inch same weight have fetched Rs. 8-10; 40 inch 8½lb. have realized from Rs. 10-4 to Rs. 10-11. Madapollams have been in better offtake, and prices have improved, first transactions in 3 lbs. being at Rs. 3-7-6, and latterly at Rs. 3-10. T Cloths have been in better demand than in the previous week, at from 15½ to 18 annas per pound, and Printers are also more wanted at 19 annas. In White Goods the transactions are more numerous, but prices show little change. Twist is in better request; 30's Water at 24½ to 25 annas. Colored has been more dealt in, Green and Orange 40's fetching 22 and 23½ annas respectively.

Cotton.—Prices during the week have been very steady, and business has been on a rather larger scale. Liverpool advices have tended to impart a steady tone to the market, but the stringency which is still felt in our Money Market restricts business to some extent. Shipments during the week aggregate 35,849 bales against 27,396 bales last week. We quote yesterday's prices as follows:—Dhollera Old, Rs. 445; New, Rs. 475; Oomrawuttee Akote, Old, Rs. 410; New, Rs. 470; Broach, Old, Rs. 430; New, Rs. 470

Freights.—Little improvement has yet taken place in rates, but demand during the week has improved, and for going iron vessels £2-5 has been paid. Tenders for a further batch of troops were taken in yesterday, but the result is not yet ascertained. We quote yesterday's rates for cotton to Liverpool:—Going Ships, 40s to 45s; Beginning Ships 35s to 37 6d.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Increase	Rs.	21,20,223
Deposits at Head Office	Increase	"	17,68,550
Deposits at Branches	Increase	"	61,682
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease	"	68,806
Credit Accounts do. do.	Increase	"	2,73,294
Bills Discounted do. do.	Increase	"	1,14,415
Balances with Agents	Decrease	"	3,77,430
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.	Decrease	"	9,43,235
Do. do. at Branches	Decrease	"	2,504

Money.—Demand still continues extremly active, large remittances going into the interior. The specie from Calcutta being considerably less than was expected, the relief experienced therefrom has been comparatively slight. The China mail brought us 37 lacs, and the incoming English steamer is stated to have further heavy supplies. In London an active demand also exists for money, and by the latest telegram the Bank rate had been raised to 7 per cent.; here there has been no change in the nominal Bank rates of 12, 11, and 10. The Bank return for the past week is less favourable than that of the preceding week, the decrease in the cash balance exceeding 9 lacs. In head office deposits there appears an increase of 17 lacs, while the increased accommodation only slightly exceeds 3 lacs, the reduction in the Cash Balance arising from the entries to Reserve account rendered necessary at the close of the year. The General Treasury Balance is increased 24 lacs, being a portion of the recent remittances from Calcutta.

We observe that with the new year an alteration for the better has been made in the Bank Return; we allude to "Rest account," which is henceforth to be styled "Reserve Account." Although this mode of keeping the account has been adopted both by the Banks of Bengal and Madras for some time, yet the alteration here was a subject of general remark in mercantile circles yesterday. The old style of keeping the account necessitated a weekly alteration either adding or subtracting as the case might be, and it was therefore difficult to arrive at the actual "Reserve" of the Bank; now, however, this can be seen at a glance, and in ordinary times no alteration will take place except half yearly or yearly, when some increase is to be made to it, or if unfortunately there have been bad times, something has to be taken from it. The Rest Account enabled the public to see the profits which were being made by the Bank, but this information being only of importance to the Shareholders, it is surprising the Bank have been so communicative on that point for so long. The usual weekly Board Meetings of the Bank of Bombay are now to be held upon Tuesday instead of Thursday as formerly.

Government Securities continue inanimate, and prices are again lower; we quote Fours 88; Fives 102½; Five and a Half 107. Latest Calcutta quotations are:—Fours 88 to 88½; Fives 103 to 103½; Five and Half 107⅝ to 108.

Exchange.—In the early part of the week considerable transactions took place in Bank paper among the Banks themselves; in other paper there was less offering, sellers thinking that with the money then about coming in rates would become easier. This, however, has not been the case, rates having since been very stiff, with a gradually upward tendency. Saturday's quotations were:—Bank 2s. 2d.; Credits 2s. 2¼d.; Documents 2s. 2⅜d. to 2s. 2½d.; Yesterday's rates were:—Bank 2s. 2d.; Credits 2s. 2 5/16d. to 2s. 2⅜d.; Documents 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2 9/16d.; On Calcutta we quote sight. 98½; 60 days' 96, while on China 60 days' Bank Bills are down to Rs. 208 per 100 dollars.

Shares.—The market still continues very quiet, with little business doing; in the early part of the week there was rather more activity observable for a day or two, but it has again given place to dulness. Prices generally, however, are steady, and Bombay Bank as well as the Commercial are both slightly improved. We quote yesterday's prices as follows:—Back Bay Rs. 6,300; Freres Rs. 980; Mazagons Rs. 1,700; United Victoria Rs. 2,750; Bank of Bombay 58; Commercial 18; Old Financial 1¾ discount.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 9.

Moore, Lieutenant Colonel R. B., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

Fauknor, Major A., 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Mhow.

Walcott, Lieutenant E., attached 10th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Singleton, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Plummer, Lieutenant F., 4th Foot, on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 9.

Pogson, Lieutenant Colonel J., H. M.'s 17th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 8th January.

Major W. G. Mainwaring, Staff Corps, has qualified as a Surveyor.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated Calcutta, 2nd December, is republished for information and guidance.

Mutiny Act. 1865.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to call attention to the 101st Section of the Mutiny Act, dated 7th April, which directs that the Act shall come into force in India, on the 1st day of January, 1866, and continue in force until the first day of January 1867.

SHIPPING.

JAN. ARRIVAL.

9 Cowasjee Jehangeer ....Knight ....Liverpool, Sept. 19.

JAN. DEPARTURES.

9 Rangoon ....Thomas........Akyab.

Howden........Jackson........Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Duc de Brabant*, H. Hanssen, bound to Falmouth.

Ship *Good Success*, W. MacGregor, bound to Maulmein.

Ship *Timoor Shaw*, A. Dodds, bound to Calcutta.

Ship *Little Edith*, H. T. Lyas, bound to Kurrachee.

Brig *Flor de Mars*, Nacoda, bound to Demaun.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.—

Ship *Dunelm*, for London.

Brig *Kaikhusroo*, for Cochin.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

No. IV.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.

MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.

Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.

"Not Silly but Confiding."

Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.

A Purda Woman.

Letter T.

Letter M.

Letter W.

Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," Bombay Gazette Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the Bombay Gazette.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

8th January 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS for No. IV. of "PUNCH IN INDIA" cannot be received later than 5 o'clock TO-MORROW EVENING.

NUMBER FOUR of "PUNCH IN INDIA" will be Published on SATURDAY MORNING NEXT. Parties requiring Extra Copies to send home by the Mail, should communicate with the Publisher at once in order to avoid disappointment.

THE undersigned has THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 7 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 9th January 1866. J. WYLLIE.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

જાહેર ખબર આપીઆમેા આવેછ કે બેાંમબે
દીરેનચ ૧૨ક સેાપને એક ઇસતેારકેાપર મનજગામમા
નાઇએચ તેને વાથતે નીચે થઇ કરનાર ને મલવુ.
એચ. ડી. લા. પી. મરફી.

ON the 21st of January 1866 will be sold, at the Office of the French Consular Agent at Galle, on account of whom it may concern, the condemned French Ship *La Ville de Metz*, 720 Tons, from Havre, sheeted with Yellow Metal and Metal Fastenings, with all her Masts, Sails, Yards, Riggings, Boats, Anchors, Chains, &c.

The inventory of the above can be seen at the French Vice Consulate, Bombay, 9, Rampart Row.

ALMANACS AND DIARIES.—The undersigned will receive in a few days a fresh supply of ALMANACS and DIARIES for the present year. The following are now available:—

DIETRICHSEN AND HANNAY'S Royal Almanac, Re. 1.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC with coloured plates. Re. 1.

CRUIKSHANK'S Comic Almanac. 8 as.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

McCOLLUM AND COUSINS' HIPPODROME, on the Esplanade, Bombay. THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, January 10th, 1866, will take place A GRAND EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT, with several new features. Commencing at half past 8 o'clock.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, January 11th, 1866, by particular desire of several Native Gentlemen, will take place one more REPRESENTATION for NATIVE LADIES; specially with entire change of Programme, in which the ETHIOPIAN BALLET will be danced. Commencing at half past 6 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class Rs. 5; Second Class Rs. 3; Third Class Standing, 1 Rupee.

FRIDAY, January 12th, 1866, for the BENEFIT of Mr. THOMAS McCOLLUM, under Masonic Patronage of the United Provincial Grand Lodges of Western India.

NOTICE.—THE ORIENTAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the above Company, will be held at the Mill, Tardeo, on SATURDAY, the 10th February next, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors for the year 1864.

2nd. To elect Auditors for the year 1865.

3rd. To elect new Directors, the place of those who retired.

By the Order of the Board of Directors,

DINSHAW DADABHOY JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, O. S. & W. Co.,' 9th January 1866.

EAST INDIA COTTON AGENCY (LIMITED).

ઇસ્ટ ઇનદીઆ કાટન એજનથી (લીમીટેડ).

ईस्ट ईन्डीया काटन यजनसी (लिमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHARES upon which the last Call of Rs. 10, due 12th December, shall not have been paid, with Interest THIS DAY, the 10th instant, will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

ALEX. C. BRICE,

Managing Director E. I. C. Agency (Limited).

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th January 1865.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બેાંમબે હાઉસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસતમેનત કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बमबे हौस अँड ल्यांड इनवेष्टमेनट कंपनी (लीमीटड.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the half yearly GENERAL MEETING which was to have been held THIS DAY, at the Offices of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, has been POSTPONED till the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બેાંમબે બેાનડેડ વેરહાઉસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाम्बे बाडेड वेरहाउस कपनी (लीमीटड).

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Rupees 1,600 in all have been called up on the Shares in the above Company; that the Sixth Instalment was due on the 21st January 1865, and the Seventh Instalment was due on the 31st May 1865, unless both the Calls with Interest be paid on or before the 30th instant, the Shares upon which such Calls then remain unpaid will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th January 1866.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY the 15th day of January 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2276, dated 20th December 1865, forwarding copy of a letter from Captain S. Osborn, Agent G. I. P. Railway, No. 6223, on the subject of the overbridges question.

2. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2267, dated 20th December 1865, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution, on the subject of a notification fixing the annual rate on Houses, Buildings and Land for 1866, at 6 per cent. per annum, to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

3. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2250, dated 16th December 1865, forwarding, for the information of the Worshipful Bench, copy of his letter, No. 2219, dated 11th instant, to Cooverjee Cowasjee and others, marketmen, dealers in vegetables, fruits, &c., of Bombay, in reply to their petition dated in November 1865.

4. Also a petition to the Worshipful Bench by marketmen, frequenting the public markets.

5. A letter from Mr. P. Higgins, dated 18th December 1865, requesting the Clerk to submit to the Worshipful Bench his application for a reward for service done to the Municipality.

6. A copy of the Government Resolution, No. 2561, dated 19th December 1865, on the subject of the site for public markets on the Esplanade.

7. Contract for feeding Municipal Bullocks.

8. Draft Bye-Laws for regulating the supply of water in Bombay.

9. A letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 62 dated 4th January 1866, submitting for consideration applications from Ragonath Doolba Senoy and Ramcristna Hurree Shastree for superannuation pension.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd January 1866.

To C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Esquire, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—In addition to the business to be submitted to the Worshipful Bench for consideration on MONDAY next, the 15th day of January instant, I beg to inform you that it is my intention to propose the following Resolution, viz.:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to "purchase from Mr. Eduljee Framjee Dhondy for Rupees "1,830 a piece of Land containing 183-64 square yards, "situate near the Churney Road and adjoining the oarts "of Pandoorung Bhiccajee, and that the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to sell to Mr. Eduljee Framjee "Dhondy for Rupees 1 830 a piece of Land containing "91-82 square yards, abutting on the said Churney Road "and adjoining other land of the said Eduljee Framjee "Dhondy,"—Your most obedient servant.

(Signed.) A. CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 9th January 1866.

CALENDAR.—JANUARY, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Wednesday ....17th 1h. 28m. A.M.

First Quarter, Wednesday ....24th 1h. 45m. A.M.

Full Moon, Wednesday............31st 1h. 20m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	10	Day breaks at 5-56 A.M.	6 37	5 38	5 2	5 36	8th Jan. 1866. Time 8h. 1m. 41s.8.
Thurs.	11	Moon passes 0° 15' S. of Saturn at 0-21 A. M.	6 37	5 39	6 9	6 44	
Fri.	12	Jupiter rises at 6-1 A.M.	6 37	5 40	7 17	7 49	
Sat.	13	Saturn rises at 1-24 A. M.	6 37	5 40	8 20	8 47	
Sun.	14	2d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 41	9 15	9 37	
Mon.	15	Moon passes 3° 32' N. of Mercury at 2-7 A.M.	6 38	5 42	10 0	10 22	
Tues.	16	Do. 5° 5' N. of Jupiter.	6 38	5 42	10 43	11 4	

THE

"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...	Rs. 23	4	per Annum (in advance).
" "	2	8	per Month.
Town Edition. "	20	0	per Annum (in advance).
" "	2	0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under .... Rs. 4 0

Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a BALL at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February next, at 9 o'clock.

Full Dress.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,

Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 6th January 1865.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor will be happy to receive Native Gentlemen at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock, and every subsequent THURSDAY, at the same hour.

Gentlemen desirous of seeing the Governor will be good enough to communicate their wishes to the Private Secretary a day previous.

E. H. PERCIVAL, Private Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 6th January 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 2	KURRACHEE	Jan. 3
AGRA	Jan. 4	LAHORE	Dec. 30
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 3	LONDON	Dec. 4
AUSTRALIA	Sept. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 13	MADRAS	Jan. 4
BANGALORE	Jan. 3	MALTA	Dec. 7
CALCUTTA	Jan. 3	MEERUT	Jan. 2
CAPE	Nov. 18	OOTACAMUND	Dec. 28
CEYLON	Nov. 30	OUDH	Jan. 3
COCHIN	Dec. 30	PENANG	Dec. 25
DELHI	Dec. 30	PUNJAUB	Dec 30
FRANCE	Dec. 5	SUEZ	Dec. 15
HONGKONG	Dec. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866.

WHATEVER may be the difference of opinion on the great problem of a speedy reconstruction of the Southern States, and the probability of their again entering the cotton market as producers on a large scale, there is no doubt that the countries now supplying the cotton-wants of the world will not be called upon to encounter any heavy American competition for at least a couple of years to come. The sensitive barometer of the English market has been rising and falling perpetually during the last six months in response to every hint and suggestion as to the quantity of cotton the Southern States might pour into the market; and were that question once definitely settled, the market would be freed from some of those violent oscillations with which it has ever and again been threatened and attacked. The sanguine northern temperament which could in a fit of enthusiasm dream of paying off in two or three years the debt that had been incurred during the war, may also in happy moments be visited with the vision that in as short an interval the cotton trade of the world will again be entirely in the hands of the Americans. So far back even as July last, it was one of the orthodox articles of faith at New York, that in five years Northern capital would extinguish every trace of the war both in North and, South, and notwithstanding Negro Emancipation and all the possibilities of indolence it suggested, turn the old cotton fields of the South once more into gardens of industry and wealth. The black desolation which the war left behind it was to be wiped out, and the all-conquering Yankee was to become the dictator of the cotton fortunes of the world. But, then, New York had flourished and grown fat upon the war, and probably grieved as much in secret as the cotton dealers of India did openly over its termination. The war enabled it to build marble palaces on sites where wooden houses stood when the convulsion began; it filled it, in the fortunes of trade, with plenty and extravagance; and Bunkum, clinking the almighty dollar in its pocket, cried out, in the intoxication of the moment, "to elevate the soldiers above the demi-gods" (whatever that may mean), "and shake all the thrones of Europe with the one hand, while they grasp the stars with the other." It was seriously advocated under the abolition-mania, if anything so absurd could be seriously urged, that Government should capture Africa for the poor Africans, take Ireland for the down-trodden Irish, smash England and drive the French out of Mexico. Recent telegrams, indeed, indicate that events are in train for the last piece of bravado being at least attempted; but, foregoing the others, they turned in a fit of benigner philanthropy to a consideration of the problems how far the emancipated slave was to be admitted to equal political rights, and how to wipe out from the face of their country all traces of the devastation which the war had wrought.

The point of broadest human interest in the new era on which America may be said to have entered, and that on which the cotton-growing and cotton-dealing portion of the Indian community is most deeply concerned, is the possibility, in the future, of free negro labour. The gift of a universal or partial suffrage to the negro, and all the other political corollaries of Emancipation, however largely they may bulk in the foreground of the reconstruction, and however bitterly the politicians of the Union may quarrel upon the respective crotchets of their various abolition theories, have little beyond a passing importance as compared with the great labour question, which has yet to be submitted to the test of experiment. Upon the solution of that enigma the continuance of the Indian cotton trade depends. America, disorganised as it is socially, and devastated as it is physically, can merely send into the cotton market during the present year a quantity of cotton which will be comparatively inappreciable as regards its effects on the supply now furnished by other countries, and India has, therefore, a guarantee that it will remain the great feeder of the English cotton market for more than the next twelve months. If the negro persists in his belief in the doctrine that emancipation and freedom mean that he shall do no more work, then India has the certainty of a still longer lease of her great privilege and good fortune. In some localities it is certain enough that white labour will succeed, if negro labour is not forthcoming; but how far, in the event of a similar contingency, white labour would be generally successful over the extensive cotton growing area of the South, is a matter only to be settled by actual trial. We must calculate largely, on the chances of the indomitable and irrepressible energy of the American character, which in some way or another will ensure a vigorous and resolute attempt to regain the old monopoly of cotton supply. Should Chief Justice Chase succeed in indoctrinating the negro population with clamant notions of their popular rights, it is considerably within the range of possibility that the experiment of white labour in the cotton fields of the South must be attempted; for in ignorant minds, and at least upon the hypotheses of British liberty, the right to be free is a somewhat convertible term with the right to do nothing. The antipathies between the white and black races, which are now continually breaking out in disaffection, feuds, and bloodshed, are too deep to be easily healed. In some places the crops of the past year have perished for want of negro labour; in others negroes have refused to work even for wages, and elsewhere planters disdained to pay them when they were willing to be employed. The social organisation of Southern society has been overturned to its foundations, and the once organised, though often ill-treated, negro population is now a loose, wandering, aimless mass, dying sometimes from want, without home and without work, often without the willingness to work, and altogether the unhappy scape-goat of the fanatical philanthropy of the North. Whether the abolitionists of the North will continue to keep their philanthropy at red heat when they behold their cotton fields uncultivated, and their own country driven into the market to purchase what it once had the monopoly of selling, remains to be seen; but it will try the patience of all of slave-owning instincts, and of that large mass in the North to whom personal profit is a diviner thing than political principle. Although slavery, as it existed in the South, is unmistakably extinct, the emancipation policy has yet to be tested by the rigid severity of its results. With a white population or imported coolie labour successfully cultivating the cotton lands, America may care little about her emancipated slaves repeating the lesson which has been taught them by their Jamaica brethren. If, however, white labour fails and coolie labour is not to be had in sufficient abundance, the strong commercial Yankee spirit may begin to think that its cotton lands gone to waste, and the total loss of its cotton trade is a somewhat heavy price to pay for yielding to a humane impulse.

With coloured labour liberally applied to the cotton plantations, America will again become the monopolist and dictatress of the cotton market; for the cost of such labour scarcely affects the question. With white labour, even if physically it endures Southern exposure, the cost becomes a ruling consideration as white labour must be so much more highly remunerated; but on the other hand America's safety lies in the unapproachable superiority of the article she supplies. Viewed from any side, however, India has the assurance of a full demand upon her cotton resources during this and the greater part of the following year. The uncertainty about the stocks in the American interior may cause fluctuations in the market both as to prices and demand; and although it affords a margin for speculative operations it will not affect the extent of the demand from India. China is not exporting to Europe, and will probably seek cotton in the Indian market; the Egyptian has greatly fallen off; and in Western India it is probable there will also be a diminution of supply. And to be added to these considerations is the general want of manufactured goods in nearly all markets—a want that is only prolonged by the dubiety which still prevails as to the quantity of the raw material at present seeking shipment in America, and which keeps the market in a state of tremulousness and fluctuation.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

COCONADA, 8th Jan.

Steamer *Orissa* from Vizagapatam in sight.

GALLE, 8th Jan.

Steamer *Punjaub* from Bombay signalled.

BOMBAY.

IT is stated that orders have been sent to England for a steam road roller for the Bombay Municipality.

THE business disposed of yesterday in the Small Cause Court was of no public interest.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

MR. EDWARD CHAPPLE's lecture at the Town Hall, in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, has been postponed until Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

AT the next meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society a proposition will be submitted for entering into negociations for an amalgamation with the Bombay Geographical Society.

YESTERDAY a number of Municipal Cases were heard at the Fort Police Court by Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq. In all those which were proved various penalties were imposed.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD intimated in court yesterday that the High Court, Original Jurisdiction side, will be closed on Friday next, on account of its being a Hindoo holiday known as the "Maccar Sakrant."

THE ship *City of Manchester*, which recently met with a mishap on the South West Prong, is in the Government dock undergoing a thorough overhaul, and will be out in a day or so.

AN action, brought by William Bancroft Thompson, against the Alliance Financial Corporation, was called on yesterday in Sir Joseph Arnould's court, and was postponed pending the return to a commission which has been issued to England.

A PORTUGUESE named Manoel de Souza was yesterday placed before Mr. Brown, for taking one bottle of brandy into the County Gaol without due permission. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday a Mahomedan named Wully Ahmedkhan was sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the County Gaol, for stealing a turban and four handkerchiefs, of the aggregate value of twenty-five rupees, belonging to one Pockerdass Gungaram.

ANOTHER policeman named Wamon Trimbuck was yesterday charged at the Mazagon Police Court with having received a bribe of two annas from a student named Gunput Peelajee. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but the Court convicted him of the offence, and fined him fifteen rupees.

DR. BIRDWOOD contemplates leaving Bombay for the hills with a view of recruiting his health. In consequence of which he resigns his post of Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. It is expected that Mr. Raymond West will be appointed Secretary in the room of the Doctor.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 8th and 6 P. M. of the 9th January: max. 1 hours 19 minutes; min. 0 hour 35 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom, 4th January.

THE woman Raghee, was yesterday brought up on remand, and placed at the bar of the Mazagon Police Court, charged with having committed the murder of her newly-born male child on Thursday last, near Sootar Chawl. Ethoo Reykoo, who lived in the same house with the prisoner, was examined, after which his Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry.

A CORONER's inquest was held yesterday morning at the Bazaar Gate Sreet, Fort, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Parsee aged about fifty years, namee Rustomjee Shapoorjee. Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee considered that the deceased committed suicide while suffering from delirium. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by jumping down a well while in a state of mental derangement.

CANJEE BHANJEE, a horse-keeper in the service of one Merwanjee Nanabhoy, was brought before Mr. Brown, the magistrate, yesterday, for misappropriating sixty-two rupees and eight annas, the property of his master. The ghorawalla admitted having received Rs. 62-8 from his master, and stated that he had purchased a silver waist chain out of the money from a Marwarree. The magistrate sent the prisoner to the County Gaol for three months with hard labour.

TATIA RAGOO, Suddoo Jeyram, and Walloo, woman, were charged at the Mazagon Police Court with stealing one gold wristlet and three gold finger rings, of the aggregate value of Rs. 216, and Rs. 65-15-3 in cash, belonging to one Hurry Joteeba, formerly a trooper at Sattara, in the Southern Mahratta Horse. The first prisoner, who pleaded guilty to stealing three finger rings of the value of Rs. 45, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months in the Common Jail with hard labour. For want of evidence the second and third prisoners were discharged.

ON Tuesday, the 2nd instant, on an information being laid before Mr. Richardson, the full power magistrate of Poona, a ghorawalla in the service of Mr. Dosabhoy Hormusjee Patel, named Pandoo Goonajee was apprehended on a charge of stealing a suit of livery clothes, of the value of about thirty rupees, the property of his master. The prisoner was sent to Bombay, and on Monay last was placed before F. L. Brown, Esq., charged as above. On the charge being proved against him he was sent to the County Jail for one month with hard labour.

THE ship *Prince of Wales*, which was stranded off Gogo a few months ago and subsequently so success fully got off and brought safely into Bombay harbour by Captain Winckler, will be hauled into the Government Dock as soon as the *City of Manchester* comes out. The former vessel has been inspected by Lloyds surveyor and unfavourably reported upon, and in order to have her thoroughly inspected both internally and externally the owner has determined upon docking her. The *Prince of Wales* is an old vessel, having been built, we believe, some twenty years ago, but as she is a teak ship it is more than probable that she may yet be rendered useful for a coal hulk or something of that sort.

THE hearing of the suit brought by Bomonjee Framjee Cama against Atmaram Damodhur, to restrain the latter from continuing certain repairs, alterations, and additions to a house at Mazagon which he occupies as a tenant of plaintiffs, was resumed yesterday before Sir Joseph Arnould. On the plaintiff's case being closed, His Lordship intimated that he thought there was not sufficient evidence to shew that the agreement, under which the defendant was alleged to be a holder of the premises, had been executed by his father; and the court, therefore, gave a decree for defendant, with costs. Mr. Howard and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Crawford, were for the plaintiff; and Mr. White and White and Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, for the defendant.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD yesterday pronounced a decree against the Alliance Financial Corporation, at the suit of the Bank of Bombay, for the sum of Rs. 3,50,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 8th March 1865 and costs. Mr. Green and Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Macpherson for the Corporation and Thomas Diver and Atmaram Madhowjee, two of the Directors; and Mr. Pigott for Ghellabhoy Puddomsey. Hurbhum Nursey and Sewjee Velljee, the remaining Directors. The amount was the balance due upon a promissory note jointly and severally executed by the defendants, on the 7th November 1864, for the sum of Rs. 5,00,000. The defendants had paid Rs. 1,50,000 on account of the note. The counsel for the defendants consented to the decree being given for the Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms to-morrow, at 4 P. M.

There will be a ballot for the election of David Richmond Esq., Deputy Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Lieut. F. P. Worthy, 13th Regiment N. I.; James Bogie, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. Wallace & Co.; Vundravandass Purshotumdas, Esq.; Major William Gray, Acting Deputy Commissary General; Richard Sims, Esq., Resident Engineer, Bombay Reclamation; H. G. Seaman, Esq., Accountant Chartered Mercantile Bank; T. A. Bulkley, Esq., Executive Engineer to the Municipality; John O'Leary, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; E. H. Percival, Esq., C. S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor; J. W. Reeve, Esq., C. E., Superintending Engineer Bombay Reclamation; T. W. Wood, Esq., Chief Auditor, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Charles Curry, Esq., Managing Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway; H. B. Hargrave, Esq., B.A., C.E., Assistant Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway; C. E. Chapman, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and Deputy Accountant General; G. T. Bates, Esq.; David Watson, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. Watson, Bogle and Co.; Captain T. P. B. Walsh, 19th Regiment N. I.; A. T. Crawford, Esq., C S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; Assistant Surgeon T. G. Hewlett, Health Officer and Coroner of Bombay; A. H. Louis, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; Edward Gasset, Esq., Agent Asiatic Banking Corporation; and the Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B. A., who have been duly proposed and seconded as members of the Society.

Business.—There will be an election for an *Honorary Secretary* in the place of Dr. Birdwood, who resigns.

The following propositions will be submitted by Dr. Birdwood:—

(1.) That a Curator of the Library be appointed on the completion of the new Classified Catalogue.

(2.) That the B. B. R. A. Society enter into negociations with the Geographical Society of Bombay for the amalgamation of the two Societies.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. McCollum is not to leave Bombay without taking a benefit. Being a member of the brethren forming the mystic tie, the performance (which comes off on Friday next) will be given under the patronage of the two Provincial Grand Masters of Western India, and the Masters and Members of the various Lodges have all very generously come forward to do honour to the occasion. Mr. McCollum is a thoroughly good fellow, a large-hearted and most respectable man, and in addition he never been known to decline any charitable call that may have been made on him. On these grounds and many others which might be mentioned he is entitled to the warmest support the inhabitants of the Island can give him, and it is to be hoped that Friday night will be emphatically *the* night of the season.

AN action brought by Fatma Beebee, against one Shaboodin Nooreibin Saheb Ahmed, was heard yesterday before Sir Joseph Arnould, when Mr. Bayley, with Mr. Howard, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Leggett, for the defendant. The plaintiff is the widow and administratrix of the goods, chattels, and effects of one Syed Ruhimtoola; and sought to recover from the defendant possession of a house and premises situated in Don Tar street. Syed Rahimtoola died intestate in June 1858; and in June 1865, letters of administration to his effects were granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court at Bombay to the plaintiff. The defendant, it was complained, had improperly obtained possession of the house, and wrongfully refused to allow the plaintiff, as such administratrix, to enter into possession thereof. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,000 as damages from defendant for the said wrong to her as administratrix. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, and the case, the particulars of which are of no public interest, was postponed for further hearing.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday sued the Alliance Financial Corporation, before Sir Joseph Arnould to recover a sum of five lacs of rupees (Rs. 5,00,000) due on a promissory note jointly and severally executed on the 24th January 1865, by Thomas Diver, George Taylor, Atmaram Madhowjee, Ghellabhoy Puddomsey, Hurbhum Nursey, and Sewjee Veljee, as the Directors of the Corporation. The note was payable three months after date, but nothing had been yet paid on account of it. The defendants had deposited with the plaintiffs, as collateral security, a number of shares in several joint-stock companies, which are still in the plaintiffs' possession. Mr. Green and Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Macpherson for the Corporation and the first three defendants; and Mr. Pigott for the other three. The counsel for the defendants, both instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale, consented to a decree in favor of the plaintiffs. The Court accordingly gave judgment for the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 5,00,000 with interest at 9 per cent from the 27th April 1865 till judgment, further interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment till payment, and costs.

WE understand that Dr. Haug leaves Poona early next month to proceed to England.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 9.*

HIS Excellency Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., we understand, will leave for Bombay on Saturday next.—*Id.*

WE regret to announce the death of Pensioned Conductor William Page, which took place on Friday night last at his residence in the Petty Staff Lines; the deceased was a very old European inhabitant of this Cantonment, and aged seventy-six years.—*Id.*

WE understand that the expedition which left Aden to punish the Foodle tribe, has been very successful. One of the offending chiefs had come in and submitted, and there was every promise of an early return to a satisfactory and peaceful state of affairs.—*Id.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for week ending 31st of Dec. 1865.

OPEN 306 MILES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	58,345	11	10
Merchandize	46,854	3	7
Total...	105,199	15	5
Increase...	56,917	3	1
Corresponding week in Dec. 1864, open 306 miles.			
Coaching	40,307	12	11
Merchandize	7,974	15	5
Total...	48,282	12	4

SPORTING.

A CRICKET match comes off to-morrow at Colaba Ground, between the Prince of Wales' Cricket Club and H. M.'s 4th King's Own Royal Regiment.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9TH JAN.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.—James Cunningham, seaman on board *Elbnor*, was charged by Mr. John Bowden, captain of that vessel, with refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

It appeared that, on Monday last, when ordered to "turn to," the defendant refused, and asked for his discharge, stating that he wished to join the Royal Navy. His request was refused; and to-day he again said he wished to leave his ship, and join the Navy. Finally, his request was complied with, and His Worship ordered him to be sent on board H.M.S. Severn.

ASSAULT.—Peter Connelly, steward of the British ship *Pensacola*, was charged by Captain Thomas Stuart, the master of that vessel, with assaulting him.

The complainant stated that, on Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, the defendant went ashore, and returned at 8-50 at night. As Connelly was the worse of liquor, complainant found fault with him for being in that state, and told him he set a bad example to the men by staying so long. Complainant then ordered him out of the cabin. He left, but on returning, witness pushed him out, on which defendant struck him. The chief mate of the *Pensacola* gave corroborative evidence. He did not, however, see the defendant strike the captain, but saw him trying to do so.

The defendant denied that he was drunk, and alleged that he did not strike Captain Stuart.

His Worship did not consider the charge fully made out, and dismissed the case.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Rama Wittoo, for driving a shigram along the Colaba Road in a negligent manner and thereby injuring a phaeton belonging to Mr. Arthur F. Soundy, was fined Rs. 2.

HOT WORK.—Manockjee Heerabhoy, a Parsee, was charged with assaulting Dowa Bomjee, a Hindoo, in the Fort Dockyard.

It appeared that the complainant, the defendant, and several other Parsees were skylarking in the Dockyard during this afternoon, and it resulted in the former losing their temper, and abusing each other. The defendant, while irritated, took some melted dammer, and threw it in the complainant's face, which it severely burned on the lower part.

His Worship fined the defendant Rs. 3.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.—Nanoo Heerala, a Hindoo boy of 14 years of age, was charged with stealing a box containing Rs. 11-10 as 6 pies in cash, the property of Mahomed Rowjee, a firewood dealer in the native town.

The evidence showed that on the previous day, during the temporary absence of the prosecutor, the prisoner entered his shop, and observing the box in question, put it under a cloth, and was walking off with it, when he was observed and given into custody.

His Worship sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Tuesday, 9th January 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON. COMMISSIONER MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

In re Thomas Randall.

IN this matter, Mr. Marriott appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. McCulloch for Bomanjee Nusserwanjee, a judgment creditor.

Permission having been given to amend the schedule by inserting the name of Nusserwanjee Bomanjee as a judgment creditor, which had been omitted, though the debt itself had been mentioned,

Mr. McCulloch moved that the application for a discharge be dismissed, on the ground that several most important books had been kept back by the insolvent. These books were the invoice book, the sales book, the press copy book, the day book, and the book containing the original letters from home; which had been given up to the Official Assignee only on Saturday night last. It was absolutely impossible, without these books, to ascertain whether the statements in the schedule were correct.

The Commissioner.—What does Mr. Marriott say to that? Why were not these books given up before?

Mr. Marriott (who received impromptu instructions from his client as the case went on) stated that the only books which were not given up to the Official Assignee were the letter books, and not, as his learned friend said, the invoice book and the sales book. The Assignee had had the keys of the office, and the books that were not given up were in the office.

The Commissioner.—Mr. Gamble tells me that, on the 3rd of November, you delivered certain books as being *the* books, with the keys of the office. Giving the keys is not giving up the books.

Mr. Marriott understood that at the time the petition was filed, the journal, two ledgers, the cash book, and the bill book, were delivered to the Official Assignee.

The Commissioner repeated that several books appeared to have been given up on Saturday which ought to have been brought in at first.

Mr. Marriott stated that the books given in on Saturday belonged to the old firm of Taylor, Randall, & Co., and not to the present firm All the books relating to the present firm had been given in at the time of the filing of the petition.

The Commissioner.—Mr. McCulloch had better proceed.

Mr. McCulloch stated that the business of the insolvent appeared to have been to get goods from Europe and sell them here; and on the arrival of such goods he was in the habit, as he had insufficient funds to pay for them, of applying to Banks or individuals for loans for that purpose on the security of the goods. The creditors seemed to have given up the goods as they were sold, and in that way, with the exception of one, viz., Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur had received all that was due to them. Dinshaw Ardaseer advanced a lac of rupees on the security of wholesale and retail goods, and had the advances on the former, amounting to about half the sum, refunded to him as the goods were disposed of; but in regard to the retail goods, it was represented to him by the insolvent that it was impossible for him to sell them unless he could expose them in his shop, and accordingly they were given up to him without the payment which was made upon security of them having been refunded. The insolvent, however, promised that as he sold them he would remit the proceeds to him to reduce the debt; but this was never done. With respect to all of the goods the great question which they wanted to investigate was, what was the actual value of those goods, what were they sold for, and what had become of the proceeds? Now, the books that were delivered up had been very carefully examined for information on these points, but the entries in them were found to be perfectly general terms; and they were found to contain references to other books, which had been looked for, but were not in the possession of the Official Assignee. Therefore they had not the slightest information as to the value of the goods, or as to what had become of them,—except that Rs. 25,000 worth, as the insolvent himself stated, had been passed by an alleged sale to his brother, a boy under age, who came out here a few months ago.

The Commissioner.—Where is that stated?

Mr. McCulloch—His brother is put down as a debtor to the amount of Rs. 25,000 in respect of those goods.

Mr. Marriott said that was incorrect, as part of that sum had been paid.

The Commissioner learned from Mr Gamble that Rs. 8,000 had been paid on Saturday.

Mr. McCulloch, continuing, said, they had no information of the value of the goods which had been passed over to the insolvent's brother—who, he remarked, was not a person of means. He considered this transaction, taking place as it did shortly before the insolvency, a suspicious circumstance, which required explanation; and it was especially important to know whether Rs. 25,000 was a fair and proper price to put upon those goods, which information could only be obtained by an investigation of the invoice books, the sale books, the letter books, and the day books. If his lordship did not think there was sufficient ground to justify a dismissal of the application he would ask for an adjournment, in order that they might have an opportunity of obtaining the information they wanted. He understood that none of the books he had named were yet in the hands of the Official Assignee, as it appeared that the books given in on Saturday related to a former firm.

The Commissioner.—Is the brother's firm Messrs. George Randall and Company?

Mr. McCulloch replied in the affirmative, and stated that no notice had been given so far as he was aware of the change in the firm, the only intimation being that an advertisement appeared one day signed "Randall and Co.," and two days afterwards the same advertisement, slightly altered, appeared with the signature "G. Randall and Company." Of course an explanation would be required from the insolvent in regard to the sale to his brother, and as to the manner in which he, on the verge of his insolvency, undertook to do that which appeared to him (the learned counsel) very nearly to come within the scope of the words of Section 50 of the Act. The actual goods were now in the possession of this young man.

The Commissioner was informed by Mr. Gamble that, besides the Rs. 8,000 having been paid, two bills had been given for the remainder at, respectively, six and nine months' date.

Mr. McCulloch further stated that an iron safe of the value of Rs. 600 had not been included in the insolvent's assets; and the opposing creditor was prepared to give evidence that the insolvent was possessed of some property in the shape of furniture in England, of which he did not make any mention.

Mr. Marriott wished, before his learned [illegible] further into the case, to call his lordship's [illegible] the books given in at the time of the [illegible] petition. Those books were, the ledger, [illegible] the invoice book, the cash book, and the [illegible] payable.

The Commissioner.—Does the invoice book contain the invoices received from England?

Mr. Marriott.—Yes.

The Commissioner.—Showing the goods received from England?

Mr. Marriott.—Yes.

The Commissioner.—Are there any other books?

Mr. Marriott.—Well, these are the books that were put in on the filing of the petition.

After some further conversation, it appeared that the invoice book was not given at the time of the filing of the petition, but on Saturday last.

The Commissioner said Mr. McCulloch had better proceed with the case, and remarked that the insolvent now himself acknowledged that that most material book was not delivered.

Bomanjee Nusserwanjee, the opposing creditor, examined by Mr. McCulloch, stated:—I have, with Mr. Robert Taylor, examined the books of the insolvent. I found in the office of the Official Assignee two ledgers, one jonrnal, one cash book, and one bill of exchange book. There were no other books. I was formerly in the employment of Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur. Dinshaw Ardaseer advanced money to the insolvent, on the security of goods, to the extent of about one lac of rupees. The goods consisted of "large lots" (wholesale goods) and "sundries;" the former valued at about Rs. 40,000. The large lots were sold by the firm of Messrs. Taylor, Randall and Co., orders for their delivery being given on Dinshaw Ardaseer to the purchaser. As to the other lots, the "sundries," Taylor Randall and Co. requested Dinshaw Ardaseer to deliver them over to them, as they could sell them more easily in their own office. They were accordingly handed over, and were to be paid for as soon as they were sold. It was Mr. Taylor who promised that they would be paid for in that manner. Mr. Randall was at that time a partner of Mr. Taylor's, but was not in Bombay at the time. About Rs. 10,000 had been paid by Dinshaw Ardaseer on account of those "sundries." The partnership of Taylor, Randall & Co. was afterwards dissolved, and the business carried on by Mr. Randall alone. I do not know the value of those "sundries;" I have one of the invoices for them, given to me by Mr. Taylor to give to Dinshaw Ardaseer, and amounting to £2,460-16-9. The value of the rest would appear in the invoice book kept by the insolvent, and also in the home letters advising him of the goods. The press copy book would also contain letters referring to the receipt of those goods, and the sale books would show the prices at which they were sold; while the day book would also contain entries as to the sales and as to the persons to whom the goods were sold. I have searched for those books and could not find them. It is not possible from the five books I examined to find out what was the value of the goods handed over by Dinshaw Ardaseer, and the amount received for them. In the books I have examined there are references to other books. In the journal, in the account of George Randall and Company, there is a reference to the day book; there is no entry in that account in the journal except the gross amount of the goods.

Mr. Gamble, in answer to the Commissioner, stated that there was a day book delivered to him on the 6th inst.

Witness (examining that day book).—I find here the part referred to in the journal, containing the detailed account of the goods. The invoice book would enable me to compare the entries here with the invoices to see whether the prices for which the goods were sold were fair prices. (Mr. Gamble produced a large bundle of invoices which had been delivered to him on Saturday, and which Mr. Marriott, in answer to the Commissioner, said contained the invoices that were required.)

The Commissioner remarked that it was not very creditable that those invoices and books had been kept back in that manner.

Mr. Marriott said that after the remarks of his learned friend hinting at fraudulent insolvency, he would ask for the fullest investigation. Those books and invoices were in the office, and the keys of the office were in the hands of the Official Assignee.

The Commissioner.—That is not the way to deliver up the books. The case must be adjourned, and I shall mark my sense of the insolvent's conduct by not granting any protection. The insolvent has caused this adjournment by his own misconduct in not fully giving up the books.

The matter was adjourned till the first court day in February.

The Commissioner.—Is this the only creditor who is not secured?

Mr. Marriott.—No, but he is the only creditor who has taken judgment against the insolvent, and forced him to come to the Court.

The Commissioner.—Well, I am not sure but he may have had good cause.

In re Albert Vinay.

This insolvent, whose further hearing was adjourned yesterday for two and a half months to give him an opportunity of sending fresh notices to two creditors in France, came up before his lordship to-day, and stated that he had misunderstood the decision that was come to, and would prefer availing himself of the option held out by his lordship of accepting a discharge in regard to all his creditors with the exception of the two in France.

The Commissioner granted a discharge as requested, intimating that it only applied to him and not to Prino Pagliano, his partner. He asked if his partner intended to prosecute his petition?

The insolvent did not think his partner would return to Bombay.

The Commissioner suggested to him that he should communicate with his partner, and obtain authority from him to withdraw the petition.

In re Nurrotumdass Lukhmidass and another.

In this matter—which was part heard yesterday—Mr McCulloch represented the insolvent and Mr. Mayhew appeared for an opposing creditor.

The further hearing was adjourned till the first Monday in February, the insolvent in the meantime to give any explanations that should be required regarding the accounts.

This concluded the business of the court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INQUESTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As Dr. Hewlett has condescended to contradict the statement of your correspondent, that inquests have been deferred for seventeen hours, will you allow me also to state that I have not, on any occasion, postponed the holding of an inquest even for one hour.—Your obedient servant,

EDWARD CHAPPLE, Deputy Coroner.

9th January.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I observe in your local column of this day's paper an assurance from the Coroner that the assertion made in my letter of yesterday was incorrect. A little lower down in the same column I also observe the report of an inquest at the Back Bay works. Were that report read thus, Dr. Hewlett would, I fancy, acknowledge that my statement *was* right:—"On Saturday last *at* 11 A. M. an inquisition was held at the Bombay Reclamation Company's works on the body of a labourer who was killed at 6 P. M. of *the previous day*, &c., &c." And which body, it might be added, was only removed for trial after 1 P. M. In all reason Dr. Hewlett or his Deputy might have attended at 6 in the morning, but possibly the breakfast at Government House had something to answer for the matter.

9th January. Z.

JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The gentleman, who, in your issue of the 6th instant, called attention to the meeting of the Joint Stock Corporation, advertised to be held on the 29th instant, deserves the thanks of the shareholders, for alluding to the rumour, which has not been contradicted and is still current, that Mr. Coke had resigned the office of manager of that institution. Whatever Mr. Coke may have thought it becoming to do, I think a "Deluded Shareholder" may rest assured, will not influence the conduct of such gentlemen as Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, a Justice of the Peace, and member of the University Senate;

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Mr. Gubbay of the firm of Sassoon and Co.; Mr. Limjee Manockjee, and the other directors, who know, that to retain the good opinion of those who value honour and equity, they must be prepared to show that such a code has been their standard of action during the past year in directing the affairs of the Joint Stock Corporation. The 29th is not far distant, and shareholders have considerately and properly given the directors warning, as to their wishes and expectations that a true and unvarnished statement of their operations should be submitted to the shareholders at the approaching meeting, to which I beg to add the voice of another

SHAREHOLDER.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me to thank you for the able manner in which you have advocated in your paper of the 5th instant the necessity for the dissolution of the numerous Banks and Financials that were started like so many mushrooms during the share mania.

I am the holder of 100 shares in the London and Bombay Bank, and have paid Rs. 2,000 first call. The shares are now at 14 per cent. discount, so I cannot realize more than five or six hundred rupees. The directors have advertised a second call, but they ignore the fact that the majority of shareholders will hail with delight a distribution of their money now fruitlessly locked up by them. There is no sign of a dividend, and the unfortunate shareholders may, as you state, be called upon any hour for the amount unpaid on every share they hold.

Could not a requisition be signed by every one of the shareholders in Bombay, Surat and Ahmedabad; the same to be forwarded through a competent solicitor to the directors in London, calling on them to wind up the whole concern, or, if they wish to continue the London and Bombay Bank, to return the money to the shareholders in the Bombay Presidency. I and my friends here and at Surat hold about 2,000 shares, and we are [illegible] to have our money returned to us.

[illegible] UNFORTUNATE SHAREHOLDER.

[illegible] uary.

[illegible]—Could any of your readers inform me [illegible] Bombay and London Bank shares are at [illegible] enormous discount, since it is asserted [illegible] has not suffered any loss during the crisis?

THE BOMBAY MINT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Much has lately been said, and with justice, of the slow progress of the Bombay Mint in turning bar silver into current rupees of the realm. Now I wish to point out one of the causes, and a very provoking cause, of this delay.

I know nothing of the mechanical working of the establishment, but I do know that, on taking bar silver to the Mint for coinage, the unfortunate tenders are placed in it were at the sole will and pleasure of the present bullion keeper, a Brahmin, a man who probably has seen good service in his time, but who is now totally unfit, in my opinion, for his position; he is aged and infirm, and when the tender has stocked the whole of his boxes in the Mint quadrangle, and has had them counted by an European official preparatory to going to the bullion keeper for the number of his tender previous to obtaining the formal receipt, he is compelled to potter about up and down, into this room, out of that one, and so on, half over the building tender in hand, only wanting the number and initials of this dilatory native, sometimes for an hour, perhaps more, perhaps less. Loud talking and expostulation are only met by guttural "*bito*" "*pickee*" &c., not at all calculated to improve the temper.

Loud, long, and frequent are the complaints made by European officers of Banks and others on the arrival of each mail bringing silver, of the unbusiness-like manner in which this old gentleman conducts the duties of his office. Most, if not all, of the tenders of bullion have something better to do than dance attendance half a day on a native who ought to have been superannuated some time ago, and it is a subject that calls loudly for reform.

I would also remark that I think it would be as well if the clerks who make out the receipts be made to attend their office at the regular hour of 10 A. M.

I am sure that all who may have been lately brought in contact with this bullion keeper will fully endorse what I have stated, and I trust you will find space to insert these remarks, which may perhaps teach the Mint officials a lesson which they have not learnt as yet, viz., "that time is money," and "punctuality is the soul of business."

Bombay, 9th January. TONKS.

THE ALARMING CONDITION OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL AND HIS DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is high time that, in the interests of the Bombay public and of humanity, the Bombay Postmaster General should be roused from his deep and protracted official slumber; on the former ground, because that public has become righteously irate at the gross and mischievous negligence of the Bombay Post Office, and on the latter, because if we can prevent an unconscious fellow creature from lapsing into a state of profound coma, it is our duty to do so. Many Bombay people, raw and smarting all over from the irritating effects of postal imbecility, lately proceeded to the Chief Postmaster's dormitory, and after much shouting, knocking and kicking at its thick double-locked portal, elicited the response, sleepily yet querously uttered, "Sepoy, stop that row outside. I won't have it; its un-Indianlike, and I won't have my natural rest disturbed in this way"—to which the outside many replies, "you have been snoozing ever since the discovery of the letters in the peon's well, and, for that matter, long before, so you haven't any right to turn rusty, old chap, at being now awoke, having had quite as much as is good for you of the balmy restorative. We want our letters and newspapers which arrived by the English mail a fortnight ago. Some of these we have only to-day received, the post marks showing that they have been mis-sent by your blundering department to Bengal, and all over the Bombay Presidency, and for these trifling mistakes of yours we have suffered not only anxiety, annoyance, and, some of us, grave pecuniary loss, but are now requested by your department to pay extra postage for its own mis-direction of these letters and newspapers. This is the addition of an act of insult to one of injury, old cock, and can't be endured."

Upon which said rooster aversely turning over in bed, and pulling the drowsy night cap well down over his offended auditory organs, retaliates, "I can't help it, I won't have my natural rest disturbed in this way. Why can't you let things go on quietly, and as they have all along done. Do things differently in this country. Only waiting for pension and annuity. Too bad to be awoke and dicked in this manner. Extra postage for misdirection! Yes, of course, and why not? Compulsory *on every person* to pay at once the postage demanded, by the Post Office, under very unpleasant consequences." (Is at this stage of retort making great progress towards the land of Nod, just before entering which, he is heard indistinctly to mutter), Act says so, "go away." Stentorous breathings having now set in, the aggrieved but still dissatisfied many of the Bombay presidency depart, resolving to bring it at an early date to the notice of Government, the alarming condition of the chief Postmaster and his department. PILGRIM.

In the East, 7th January.

[The Post Master General writes us requesting that the correspondent "Unfortunate," whose letter complaining of mismanagement in the Post Office appeared in the *Gazette* of 1st January, will send him his name to enable the irregularity to be traced. We presume the same request would be applicable to "Pilgrim."—ED. B. G.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 2ND JAN.

I do not know how you folks feel on your side of the peninsula, but on this side there is a general feeling of laziness after the terrible crush of gaieties, and frivolities, and amusements through which we have passed. I do not believe there ever was such a Christmas season as this. What with races, regattas, balls, fancy fairs, picnics, and all the rest of it, one finds it difficult to say whether he is standing on his head or his heels; every day brought its project for "killing time" (as if it is not short enough), and Calcutta has thrown itself into folly with a vehemence quite startling. Little children belonging to various Sunday schools had their opportunity at the Barrackpore Park, to which they were conveyed by rail, and where they were let loose to taste the luxury of perfect freedom, combined with unlimited means for feeding the inner man. Grown up men indulged in turkey and champagne at the Town Hall, where the Trades gave their annual "blow out," and, under the inspiration of the "rosy," were safely delivered of sundry racy and extraordinary speeches, all of which have of course found their respective places in the columns of that "faithful chronicler," the *Hurkaru.* Beauty and fashion have slaughtered their victims mercilessly at the Eden, Tivoli, and Royal Botanical Gardens, where under the dastardly pretext of selling fancy articles for the benefit of all sorts of charitable institutions, they ensnared their game, and became, in a novel sense of the phrase, "fishers of men!" Dave Carson has kept the crowd in roars of laughter by his "excellent fooling," and the ladies of the Loretto Convent have entranced those who were allowed admittance by their enchanting strains. I am happy to be able to add that the poor have not been forgotten, for the inmates of the Alms' House were treated yesterday to a substantial repast, at the expense of the Hon'ble Mr. Loch, one of the Judges of our High Court. But if Christmas has been observed in all cases with wine, it has not always been with wisdom, for we had no less than four melancholy cases of death by drowning, as the results of excessive intemperance. Three were sailors before the mast, and the fourth was a poor young midshipman. I wonder what the Mahomedans must think of our extraordinary way of observing what they believe to be *the* great day of the Christians. You can have no conception of the disgraceful sights which are seen on such occasions, even, sometimes, among families of the highest respectability, where all sense of regard for our nation and creed is lost in drinking potations pottle deep under a sense of "holiday," for which it is surely impossible *they* can assign any reason. While on this subject I might as well state that the natives got up a nautch not long ago, in which an Englishman was introduced, indulging in this vile habit of "enjoying himself" by taking more wine than he ought. It is a pity that those who so indulge were not there to witness the look of deep disgust with which the audience contemplated the spectacle. But this is Christmas, and I will not allude to anything so unpleasant, and I only do so now, as I feel it almost impossible to refrain from an expression of regret that men calling themselves Christians should so demean themselves as to be a greater hindrance to conversion in India than all the obstacles which Hindooism and Mahomedanism can call to their aid.

You will have seen by a notice in the *Indian Daily News* that Mr. Stack, the Editor, is no longer at the head of that marvellous journal. As nothing is said of the reason for this "dissolution of partnership," I might as well enlighten you. Mr. Stack is one of those gentlemen, who being wise in their generation, like others to do their work while they draw their pay, and so he left the paper very much in the hands of an inexperienced sub, and a crowd of contributors of no particular merit. The consequences were the most natural in the world. The paper languished. The Directors took the alarm, and Mr. Stack's explanation was that—he was in love, and could not settle down to anything! The former, after a profound study of "Time works wonders," allowed their Editor a month, in which he was either to exorcise the troublesome demon by whom he was possessed, or exercise himself out of the office. The ukase had scarcely gone forth when, lo and behold, a frightfully libellous contribution finds its way into the paper, in which Messrs. Mortimer and Black, and some other firm (I forget which) were fully slandered, whereupon an apology appears, mentioning no one, which said it was all a mistake, and that the unlucky contributor, one *Tips*, (the real scribbler being a young clerk in the Adjutant General's office, without the least speculation in his eyes, for which reason perhaps he wears specs) had been incontinently re-baptised "Walker," his orginal name being O'Connor. Whereupon Tips, the offender, rushes wildly into print, swears by all the gods, Hindoo and Scandinavian, that his name is not Walker; he never wrote the obnoxious paragraph; they having been appended by some meaner soul to a very wild and insipid screed, (something like a literary *blanc mange*) which he had indicted about Christmas, and that the Editor had requested him to continue to supply the A 1 journal, the *Indian Daily News*, with his invaluable meditations under some other *nom de plume. Ecce!* the machinery of a "first class journal" in Calcutta. But Mortimer and Black and the rest of them were not going to be put off by any such humbug, and so they submitted their ultimatum, which amounted very nearly to this. Either Mr. Stack goes *out* of the *Daily News*, or you, the Directors, walk *into* the High Court to answer a suit for libel. So Stack's period of probation was cruelly cut short, the offended parties are "satisfied," the Directors breathe gratefully after this narrow escape, and Tips, the dyspeptic, goes on his way sorrowing, melancholy, and very slow. But you will of course like to know who is the man now at the helm, the Palinurus who is to extricate this literary *Great Eastern* out of Dum Dum Bay. Ah! I think I will leave you to find that out. He is a great personage, a very great personage —in his own estimation,—and is, very probably, on admirable terms with himself. His name is Bessemeres, not Bunsby, as some people viciously gave out, and I have been told that he is going to work wonders. The other papers must have taken his measure, I fancy, as they do not appear to be at all uneasy.

The Mahomedan petition has been published; and if anything was wanting to show how utterly necessary Mr. Maine's Bill is for the remarriage of native Christians, this flow of remonstrances ought to do it. But I am afraid it is useless to attempt to move that gentleman from any position which he has once taken up. The Bill will create the greatest dissatisfaction and alarm. But I have already expressed my opinions on the subject, and I do not think there are many who think differently.

The people of Rangoon have now got a Recorder in the person of Mr. John Coryton, Barrister-at-Law, who will be found to please them "entirely," if they have any respect for high legal attainments, and the qualifications of an educated English gentleman. He left this in the *Cashmere*, and will be in Rangoon in the course of a week or so. He has many amiable features, kind-hearted and generous, full of queer anecdotes and stories which he has gathered during his travels, and of great conversational powers. Above all, he likes the country and the people among whom he is to pitch his tent, so that, unless the Rangoonites are very difficult to please, he cannot fail to secure golden opinions from all sorts of people.

BENGAL.

WE learn that, by the precautionary measures adopted by Captain Comber, the Mishmeses and Singphos, who were preparing to make an attack on Suddyah, on the North-Eastern frontier, have been suppressed, and that the frontier is now quite quiet.—*Englishman, Jan.* 3.

IT would seem as if the Sittana fanatics have divided themselves; a party of Hindostanis, supported by some of the tribes, has appeared in the neighbourhood of Kohat. Their advent has been the signal for the commission of many outrages. —*Hurkaru, Jan.* 3.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT is proposed to hold at Agra on the 1st April next an Exhibition of Civilians. The idea emanated we believe from home. It is a pity we think longer notice was not given. However, Heads of Departments will no doubt do their best to make the display an effective one. Our reporter *will not fail* to be present.—*Delhi Gazette, January* 4.

THE CONVERT'S RE-MARRIAGE BILL.

(From the Englishman, Jan. 3.)

MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF'S letter to the Legal Member comes as a sort of *contretemps* to the very reasonable and well written petition of the Mahomedans on the subject of the Christian Convert's Re-marriage Bill. All that could well have been urged, and sufficient, in our opinion, for the exemption of the Mahomedan community from a law which, applied to them, is not merely superfluous, but operates in a direction opposite to that intended, had, we thought, been put forward in the petition in question. The petition certainly wanted elements which we might, from our knowledge of Mahomedan feeling, have expected to find in it. It was free from bigotry and simulation. It was in the highest degree im partial, indeed, almost ostentatiously so; and the fears it expressed were such as might readily be believed to be well founded. To remedy this deficiency, the leading member of the Mahomedan community in Calcutta, one who has cultivated European letters, courted European society, and has the reputation of liberality, has come forward with a letter which perfectly fulfils his purpose. It is in the highest degree bigoted; and it simulates fears which we cannot for a moment believe even to exist in the mind of any educated Mahomedan. As to the class of Mahomedan society which actually produces the largest number of converts to Christianity, it is, perhaps, hardly possible to express a well-founded opinion, for the simple reason that, owing to the rarity of conversions from Mahomedanism, the data available are quite insufficient to enable us to form one. Reasoning by analogy, however, we should say that the tendency of education was not to favour conversion. Nearly all our Hindoo converts come from among the lowest orders, men who have not received the benefits of a European education,—who, indeed, have often received no education at all. Moreover, it is admitted alike by Europeans and Natives, and pre-eminently by the Missionaries themselves, that the tendency of secular education is to prevent, rather than promote, conversion to Christianity. If this is the case in respect of the Hindoo religion, encumbered as it is with a mass of barbarous and absurd superstitions, belief in which does cease with education, we may reasonably conclude that education is not likely to make many converts from a pure monotheism, which, when compared with Hindooism, offends very little against the most enlightened reason. We cannot for a moment give either Moulvie Abdool Luteef or the educated Mahomedan community in general, credit for any such vivid apprehensions as those which appear in this letter to Mr. Maine. If, however, they exist,—if this letter is not a piece of pure discontented affectation,—we must come to a conclusion utterly subversive of all belief in the value set by the writer, and those, if any, whose mouthpiece he may be, upon religions convictions and religious fidelity. Moulvie Abdool Luteef proclaims plainly that, in order of importance, the preservation of the *purdah* system takes precedence of the safety of Islam. Mr. Maine's Re-marriage Bill affects in no way the tendency of European education. Whatever that tendency was before, such it will remain, notwithstanding the passing oft he proposed measure. If European intellectual influences are inimical to Islam, they will be inimical to it still; if harmless, harmless still. That, however, is a matter of minor importance in the eyes of Moulvie Abdool Luteef, who has always encouraged the very influences which he now asserts to be promotive of conversion, who has ever sought—at least, so he would lead us to believe—to promote the increase in numbers of that very class which he now asserts to be the most likely to turn out renegades from the religion of the Prophet. As long as the danger was only to the Mahomedan religion, the Moulvie reckoned it as nought against other considerations. But, now that the danger threatens to touch the *purdah* the case is very different. Moulvie Abdool Luteef now stands forward as the champion of an institution incomparably more important than any merely religious considerations. This is a curious commentary upon the condition of Mahomedanism in India, showing how much more value is attached to social customs, even by the most educated, than to higher considerations. We have here a parallelism to the case of caste among the Hindoos, whose most sensitive point is not their religion, but the caste customs which they have learned to identify with the most valuable part of it. It might afford matter for speculation to the curious, why Moulvie Abdool Luteef has thought it incumbent on him to come forward alone, as the exponent of these views. He appears to have himself felt that such a course demanded some explanation. That explanation, such as it is, we are favoured with in the third paragraph of his letter. He finds his humble endeavours to promote European education, and, consequently, as he admits, religious infidelity, seriously affected by a measure which "makes further progress in promoting such ideas (involving Christian tendencies) among Mahomedans almost impossible." This, however, he informs us, is "of little personal consequence to any but himself. We are to suppose his co-religionists to be supremely indifferent as to the fate both of Mahomedanism and European education. But then the measure emanates from a scholar of Mr. Maine's position in the learned world. This entirely alters the aspect of the question. Had a less accomplished scholar than Mr. Maine introduced the Bill, not even the supposed danger to the *purdah* would have led the Moulvie to stir in the matter. As, however, it emanates from such a scholar, it becomes the "duty" of Moulvie Abdool Luteef "to point out a result which no one more than Mr. Maine would deplore." We must say we are at a loss to discover the writer's meaning. We are left in uncomfortable doubt whether he is actuated by a dread of so great a scholar as Mr. Maine being left, through his silence, to become the victim of remorse for the deplorable result entailed; or whether by anxiety lest any humble endeavours of his own should be frustrated by the measure of a scholar instead of a fool.

A PLANTER'S OPINION OF THE NEGRO.

THE correspondent of the *Times* in the late Confederate States gives an account of an interview he has had with a North Carolina planter who was formerly a man of wealth and influence, but is now almost without any means whatever. This gentleman said the planters were quite willing before the war to release their slaves if any system of labour could have been organized by which they could have retained their services while treating them as free men; but they were unwilling to bring upon their slaves the evils under which they are now suffering. Southern men had economically used the only system of labour they possessed, and they used it to such advantage that they always could say to the North "Give us free trade with all the world." But the North was afraid to do so, and now had destroyed the only system of labour which was practicable in the South, without substituting anything for it. It had disturbed labour throughout the country, and brought untold misery upon the negro, as well as destitution upon the master. Most of the planters had some kindly feeling for their negroes, and they could not bear to see them reduced to starvation and want. Yet what would they do? They were powerless, and the negroes must die out. They were a doomed race. "I asked him," the writer continues, "what he thought of employing the negro in the same manner as a white man, and paying him wages. He said that any such plan would prove a failure. The negroes were not willing to work, and, besides that, they had no sense of moral obligation towards their employers. They would engage to work a certain time, and then, just probably as the crop required the greatest attention, they would leave, and never even feel that they had done wrong. 'We have taken care of them,' this gentleman continued, 'as children, expecting no greater forethought or care for the future from them than children display. We built them their houses, and gave them to look to us for everything. Now suddenly they find themselves on their own hands, and they know no more how to shift for themselves than children would.' I asked whether white labour could ever be of service to the planters. He said no; that it was impossible white men could cultivate cotton in the lowlands, or rice anywhere. He did not know what the planters were to do; they were paralyzed, and could not move until they saw some way of organizing a fresh system of labour. He did not believe a stringent law of contracts, with imprisonment, and perhaps whipping for a breach of it, would be of any use."

THE gentlemen who amuse themselves with answering riddles and discovering cyphers will find congenial occupation in the mysterious telegram received from China to-day. We will venture, however, without their skill on a guess at the interpretation of the last line and submit that "Question United States treaty tirn latms Pashiaky worse" was intended to read "Question whether United States treaty has been violated. Piracy worse."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says,—The last advices from Simla announce that on the 16th day of September, 1865, Gunner John Rochford, No. 251, of the 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, has been sentenced by a general court-martial, "E. Kaye, Colonel, president," to five years' penal servitude, "for having, when a prisoner under the sentence of a district court-martial, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Provost-Sergeant T. O'Keefe, to scrub the boards of his cell." To this sentence the court appended the further recommendation that should the culprit survive the term of his servitude, he "shall be discharged from her Majesty's service with ignominy." Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief in India, has confirmed and approved this apparently excessive punishment for an act of "insubordination" unaccompanied by violence. Possibly the condition in which Sir William has found the British army in India renders such severity necessary, and we are not inclined, in the complete ignorance in which we are as to the facts of the case, to call in question the justice and humanity of so distinguished and enlightened an officer. But if a private artilleryman is thus condemned to what, in a tropical climate, amounts to penal servitude for life, we await with anxiety, not unmixed with trepidation, the punishment which will be awarded to the three field officers of the 6th Dragoons who have been reported to his Excellency by Sir C. van Straubenzee for writing insubordinate letters from Mhow to their superior officers. We shudder, also, for the probable fate of General Green, the officer in command of the Mhow division, who has been guilty of the peculiarly military crime of writing to the *Times* to accuse his superior officer—no less a personage than Sir W. Mansfield himself—of deliberate falsehood.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

(From the Athenæum, December 2.)

MESSRS. P. & D. Colnaghi are exhibiting some beautiful proofs of etchings, by Mr. Seymour Haden.

Baron Marochetti's bust of Thackeray has been placed on a bracket attached to that pier of the south transept of Westminster Abbey which is immediately behind the statue of Addison. With no high pretensions as a work of art, this bust is inferior to its aim; it is certainly a likeness, but of the blunt-featured and coarse sort; failing to express the finer characteristics of Thackeray's visage by means of subtle execution or learned finish, it has not that spirited rendering of a vigorous conception which so often animates even technically imperfect works. Its execution, although smooth enough, is rude and its conception dull. The tyro in sculptural art, even if he be but an amateur, sees that all the noble schools are perfect in rendering of the surface of flesh; so thoroughly true is this that, given a small fragment of sculpture, *e. g.* a finger or toe-end, the student can at once indicate its date and probable origin. The nobler the school the more perfect is the surface treatment; the tensile skin of the "Theseus" slides over the mighty bones of that statue, and it is easy to decide, by the quality of its surface, whether there be muscle, ligament, tendon, bone, fat or vein beneath. Baron Marochetti may be forgiven for not rivalling the school of Phidias, for not aiming at the severer merits of his predecessors; it is hard, however, to find in such humility an apology for the blunt and ignorant manner in which beautiful qualities of flesh have been rendered in Thackeray's bust. One unelastic, boneless, lifeless substance is there produced, which having none of the qualities of nature, is singularly inexpressive and unreal. This is why we say the bust is rudely executed. As the work does not aim at a monumental character, we judge it according to the theory of portraiture in marble. A superficial likeness is here, but decidedly not the better elements of a portrait of Thackeray, in the true sense of the word; his peculiar nose and mouth are vulgarized—blunted where bluntness was obviously undesirable, and modified in size where character was dependent on candid treatment without exaggeration. The expression of mental vigour and self-confidence, of the energy and force of character, the shrewd look,—the very essence of the man's appearance,—are all absent. The head is badly put on the neck, and its peculiar carriage inexplicably ignored. We cannot make out the articulations of the claricles with the sternum at the pit of the throat, and at the shoulder joint.

The South Kensington Museum has acquired the following important objects, some of which the ivory carvings especially, are well known, and esteemed in the highest degree by students. Ivory carvings: circular mirror-cover, ornamented with four projecting drages, the surface covered with two ranges of subjects, representing love scenes, under elaborate Gothic canopies, *c.* 1315, from the Soltikoff collection.—Diptych, subjects in three ranges, representing the history of the Passion, with the Resurrection, Ascension, and Descent of the Holy Ghost, with Gothic canopies, partly painted and gilt, *c.* 1390; from the Treasury of the Cathedral of Soissons, price 308*l.*—One leaf of the "Diptychon Meleretense," a female holding an *acerra* with incense, and standing before an altar; behind the altar is a child holding a bowl of fruit and a *cantharus* inscribed "Symmachorum." This and the other leaf were formerly attached to a reliquary at Moutiers, France, and published in Gori's "Thesaurus Diptychorum," vol. i. p. 207; price 420*l.*—Panel of pierced work, with figures of Christ, SS. Peter and Paul under rich canopies; above are the Annunciation, Adoration and Presentation; the sides of the canopies comprise niches with figures of the Apostles and others, price 168*l.*, *c.* 1400.—Crozier-head, the volute supported by an angel, inclosing, on one side, the Crucifixion, and on the other, the Virgin and Child attended by angels; price 168*l.*—Head of a Tau, or T-shaped staff, of walrus tusk, carved with the signs of the zodiac; on the under part are two arches containing figures, one bearing a crozier and a book, the other a tau; twelfth century, engraved in "Melanges Archeologiques," vol. iv. p. 81; from the Soltikoff collection; price 77*l.*—Casket, covered with plates of ivory; the top and sides bear classical myths surrounded by bands of rosettes; from the Treasury of the Cathedral of Veroli; Byzantine (?), ninth or tenth century; price 420*l.*—Cylindrical box, with conical top, ornamented with eagles, &c., all of pierced work, inscribed on the edge in Arabic, "A favour of God to the servant of God Al Hakem al Mostanser Billah" (961—976); price 112*l.*—Crozier-head, with representation of the Nativity; German, twelfth century; price 140*l.*—Bas-relief representing St. Sebastian bound to a tree; North Italian, *c.* 1490.—Four tablets, with the Evangelists in high relief seated, writing; German, twelfth century.—Terra-cotta bust portrait of a man wearing a flat cap; Flemish, *c.* 1515.—Several antique Intaglios, presented by R. C. Lucas, Esq.—Astronomical Clock in the form of a celestial globe, by Roll and Reinhold of Augsburg, 1584, said to have been made for Rudolph the Second; presented by R. Goff, Esq.—Ten Japanese spears with lacquered staves inlaid with mother-of-pearl, the heads fitted with gilt wooden caps; length of each, with cap, 13 feet 5 inches; presented by the Queen.—Swords and embroidered sheaths, screens, umbrellas, embroidered blinds, boxes and tray; Japanese; presented by the Queen.

A statue of the Empress Josephine is about to be set up in a *place*, formed by the junction of the new Boulevard Beaujon and the Avenue Josephine opposite the bridge of the Alma, and named after the first wife of Napoleon the First. The statue is by M. Vital Dubray, and represents the Empress in court costume, having in the right hand a rose and in the left a miniature of the Emperor her husband. The statue, with its pedestal, measures nearly 12 feet in height.

AGAINST THE GRAIN.

(From All the Year Round, Dec. 2.)

AGAINST the grain we went in search of the low Betting-Men, and against the grain we found them. After earnest consultations with persons learned in their crooked ways; after studying their literature, and hearing many a story of their nefarious cunning; after holding commune with experienced members of the metropolitan force, and learning from all sources that personal contact and face to face intercourse were essential to the comprehension of their evil natures and corrupt pursuits; our distasteful explorations were inaugurated by a trip to the "Ruins." Not the picturesque ruins of abbey or castle; not a spot familiar to pic-nic parties and beloved of artists; not a crumbling old mansion, with haunted chamber and ghost-walk, with traditions of murder and dreary look of desolation; but a large blank space, like an exaggerated pound, in which the noble sportsman of Whitechapel and Seven Dials were daily congregated. These were the creatures we had decided on looking for,—these were the creatures we found against the grain. For, after infesting for years the vast area of waste ground between the Farringdon-road and Saffron-hill; after impudently vaunting their superiority to the law, and their right to make bets in public; the disreputable crew of small bookmakers, touts, thieves, and tipsters who gave the ground an unholy fame, and made it, as "the Ruins," familiar to the lower grade of turf followers all over the kingdom have been "moved on" to a narrow throughfare behind one of the great London breweries, and here they bet, and lie, and shuffle, in an atmosphere pleasantly laden with the flavour of malt and hops, and with the aromatic grain heaped above and behind them in great profusion.

Wonderful were the stories concerning the impotence of the police; and profound was the belief in "the Ruins" as a stronghold. The commercial prejudices of the narrow-minded dwellers in Bride-lane, City, had certainly triumphed over the lovers of sport; and out of a mistaken deference to the petty interests of trade, these patrons of the turf had been forcibly removed. But here, at "the Ruins," who had a right to interfere? Not the authorities of the Refuge for the Homeless Poor just opposite, nor those of the Metropolitan Railway station has nearer sail; nor the Italian handicraftsmen, organkeepers, plate-glass polishers, monkey and marmozet boys, who form the population on the Western side. Field-lane even, though denuded of its festoons of purloined handkerchiefs, and now steadily aming at respectability, could not decently make a protest. Saffron-hill did not understand its rights, and would not exercise them if it did; and "the Ruins," flanked and surrounded as it is by such localities, was clearly designed as an oasis in the cold desert of London, upon and from which lovers of the truf and those interested in the preservation of the manly sport of betting, might flourish and hold forth. Quiet wayfarer passed with a shudder, or meekly crossed the road. Knowing omnibus-drivers pointed to the shouting disreputable crowd with a sportsman-like jerk of the whip-hand; newspaper essayists described the foul spot and its customs; argumentative reasoners quoted the act of parliament, and made it clear that the words "house or place" could not apply to "the Ruins"; and the public and the authorities seemed to concur in the notion that here bets could be booked, and lists kept, and fools swindled, in spite of special enactments, and in defiance of the law. Now and again some troublesome nobody would take exception to this condition of things, and an indignant letter would find its way into the papers; but the rule seemed to be that policemen and magistrates, beadles and moralists, should wink at what they knew to be wrong, but which, by some strange freak of parliamentary wisdom, could not be boldly grappled with and put down.

All this came to an end a few weeks ago. "The Ruins" were enclosed by a hoarding instead of posts and rails, and all trespassers warned off under legal penalties, by the authorities of the city of London. Attempting to meet on the adjacent pavement and roadway, they were summarily cautioned against causing an obstruction, and if recalcitrant, were taken into custody by the metropolitan police. A double jurisdiction obtains in this district; and while the City constables had power over the list-keepers who ventured in the enclosure, Sir Richard Mayne's merry men pounced upon them if they presumed to pitch their tents in the street. It seems but a prosaic ending to such a grandiloquent and apparently successful protest against conventionality, but neither difficulty nor delay attended the rout when it was once determined on; and after one or two feeble attempts at self-assertion, the frouzy blackguards, to whom "the Ruins" had seemed a privileged Alsatia, slunk away into congenial holes and corners, and were no more seen. So at least, thought the reformers. But, as if in obedience to the physical law which declares that nothing shall be destroyed, and that what we call destruction is only another name for change of condition, the nuisance was transferred, and now flourishes in rank luxuriance against the brewery grain.

Starting from a police-station in a long flagged court in St. Giles's—a police-station so modestly retiring that it seems to be playing at hide-and-seek with its customers, and to have won the game—the first evidence we have of the contiguity of the noble sportsmen is furnished by a gentleman who comes to prefer a charge. A tall fresh-looking man of fifty, a prosperous farmer, or country attorney with a good seat across country; this gentleman nervously twiddles two small bits of pink pasteboard—not unlike the checks given for readmission to the theatres—and with a troubled expression, half indignation, half shame, on his good-tempered florid face, explains that one piece of pasteboard represents three pounds, and the other two pounds ten. He staked these sums upon the horse which came in first yesterday, and on applying this morning for the money he had consequently won, the list-keeper, although then prosecuting his calling, had first laughed in his face, and subsequently threatened to "punch his head if he didn't hook it, and that (adverb) quick too." Staggered and discomfited, the luckless winner now came to the police-office, with a vague hope, which his own common sense obviously told him to be baseless, that some steps might be taken to punish the swindler, and indemnify him for his loss. Clearly not a case for the police. Perhaps a summons in the county court for the money borrowed might answer the gentleman's purpose; perhaps some means of exposing the fraudulent list-keeper might occur to him; but his money was gone for ever, and the best advice that could be given him was, "Don't bet with strangers in the street again."

We saw the "Welsher"—for, with dubious compliment to the Principality, such is the slang name for turf defaulters, who are at once petty and fraudulent—a few minutes afterwards, calmly pursuing his vocation amid a crowd of his follows. The victim was detailing his wrongs, and showing his tickets as corroborative evidence, within earshot of the swindler, who smoked a cigar in the interval of shouting, "I'll lay four to one, bar one!" with imperturbable calm. No one seemed surprised, or shocked, or indignant. The farmer was stared at as he told his little story, with a sheepish, wobegone look on his jolly visage, which made it wonderfully ludicrous; and then the starers elbowed through the crowd to gaze on the Welsher, who was decidedly the more popular of the two. The mournful, "He won't even answer me, and says he'll punch my head," was heard concurrently with the jubilant, "I'll lay four to one;" and three half-crowns went into the pocket of the list-keeper for a fresh ticket, while within a few paces the worthlessness of his promises was being half timorously, half indignantly, proclaimed.

We are by this time in the thick of the jostling and shouting crowd. A narrow street, destitute of shops and dwelling-houses, the huge brewery forming one side of it, and the back of warerooms in Oxford-street filling up the other, this place is not unlike a long and narrow prison-yard. The height of the dull and dirty brick walls, the absence of windows or other signs of habitations, the circumscribed area, and the elaborate lack of view, strengthen this comparison. But the prisoners have run riot, and discipline is at an end. "How do, Ton?" remarks with careless dignity one of the two detectives who kindly accompany me. "How do you do, sir? Fine morning, isn't it?" replies a fat coarse fellow, who looks like a fraudulent pig-jobber in reduced circumstances. He is the first sportsman we speak to, and after scanning his villanous countenance, I learn with much satisfaction that "he's just had six months for theft." My companions are speedily recognised, and the word is passed that some one must be "wanted." This uniformly effected by a whisper from lips twisted as if practising ventriloquism, and in such fashion that the sound proceeds in an entirely opposite direction to that of the speaker's cunning eyes and shifty face. The list-keepers are ranged in an unbroken line from one end of the street to the other. The lists are mounted upon poles, the odds for each forthcoming race being printed upon small white cards, of the size and shape af phothogrphic *Cartes de visite.* These are placed side by side, the proprietor waiting for victims, and in most instances his clerk or partner booking the bets as soon as made. There are between seventy or eighty of these lists, and I am assured that it is only about ten per cent. of this number which are "square." In other words nearly all the vociferous blackguards I see pocketing shillings, and half-crowns, and sovereigns, are thieves, or skittle-sharpers, or three-card men, or their associates. They may redeem their pledges and pay the money they lose, but only if it suits their pocket to do so; and as to-day is the last great turf event of the year, the probabilities of "bolting" are greater than usual. Amid the crowd of dupes and hangers-on, is a leaven of respectability. Railway guards in uniform are "putting on" small sums on commission for country clients. That shining-looking man whose stiff black curls protrude from under his wide-brimmed hat and whose rounded face—of a polished red and yellow, like a Normandy pippin—speaks somehow of the footlights, is one whose name is familiar to us as the advertised "only successor to Grimaldi." He is no list-keeper, but has come to invest some of the proceeds of "Hot Codlins" and "Tippety-Witchet" with the great Mr. Gather, who is one of the few trustworthy men here. "Good for thousands; has a house in Great Bustle-street, and a tidy little farm in the country; keeps two clerks to book his bets for him, and is as safe as the Bank of England." Such is the character I have of Mr. Gather, who, as he leans against the wall, is beset by dozens of people eagerly holding out gold and silver, which he drops mechanically into the pocket of his brown over-coat saying in a monotone, "Fours—Harlequin—right." "Sevens—Disappointment—right." A fresh-coloured rather anxious-looking man of thirty, with a fair moustache and smooth cheeks, Mr. Gather neither smiles nor speaks further, save when the crowd becomes more than usually oppressive, when "Please keep back those who dont want to bet," is extorted from him in a melancholy voice, and with a weary air, as if even unbounded success as an out-door betting-man had its drawbacks, and as if in the duties involved in that high position, there lurked corresponding cares. Blight and Lovenote is also a firm in which unlimited confidence may be placed, and, I show my faith in this testimony to character by modestly putting half-a-crown upon the favourite of the day. Neither the name of the people I bet with, nor that of the horse I back, nor the sum I pay, nor the sum I am to receive if he wins—he made what the sporting papers subsequently called "a bad fifth"—are given on the ticket I received from Blight. "Four half-crowns—Favourite, Jem," to the clerk, and a pleasant clink made by my half-crown, as it joins the half-crowns of other investors, in the capacious pocket of the firm, is the only evidence afforded me of my contingent rights. So when another respectable list-keeper is pointed out to me—my companions select the honest men out of the crowd, and show them as curiosities, much as a gardener would point out a singular case of grafting or a rare exotic which had been transplanted without injury—I am checked in my desire to give him money by the candid words: "I cannot afford to lay a fair price for my book is full." As this man pays when he loses he makes calculations as to the state of his book. Not so the ordinary run of list-keepers here. The proverb as to all being fish that comes to net, is rigidly acted up to and the terms they offer are not unfrequently threefold the market price. Above their lists are printed a name generally assumed, and an abress almost always fictitious. Round them besides their clerk or partner—stands a little group of associates who make sham bets, or who volunteer false information with genial readiness. That man in the loose claret paletot and the large glass-headed pin in his shabby stock, has been known to the police for the last twenty years as living "by besting people." "Besting," I learn, is a playful term for gaining an unfair advantage, and applies equally to the three-card trick, to skittle-sharping, to fraudulent tossing, and to larceny. That bullet-headed ruffian who is truculently shouting out the large odds he'll give, is a convicted thief, and the short briftly hair you see fringing the back of his fleshy neck, was last trimmed and cut, in the prison he has just left. The Jew whom we afterwards see greedily calling for hot pork sausages at the tavern round the corner, as if to realise that combined "gust of eating and pleasure of sinning" craved after by Boswell's friend, and whose name is familiar to every reader of police reports, was a night-house keeper near the Haymarket, until the bill for the early-closing of refreshment-houses was passed. He winks knowingly to his fellows as we come near his stand, and with mock earnestness solicits us to put "a trifle on." "Who are the other list-keepers?" repeat my friends the detectives. "Cross-men, every one of 'em." By cross-men, meaning men on the cross, men, in fact, who'd rob you if they could. "There's a man now"—indicating, with a quiver of the eyelid, a bull-necked muscular scamp in a frogged coat two sizes too small for him—"there's a man who'd garotte you the very minute you gave him a chance. That fellow next him has been in prison three times to my knowledge, and the big man booking that young butcher's half-crown, used to keep a gambling-house and take a table round to the races." A retired publican, who's lost all his money; a cab-owner, who's been through the court; a broken-down gentleman's servant, who's lost his character and can't get another place; a clerk in the City who was up for embezzlement, but wasn't convicted; these were the descriptions given of some of the list-keepers, whose comparatively decent look made me ask their history.

But the preponderating scum was of a much less reputable character, and a large majority of the workpeople, shopboys, small tradesmen, and country people who either in person or by deputy invested their small sums, placed them in the hands of men whose calling has been to batten upon the public from their youth up. "Is Sir Richard a goin' to move up from here next?" asked a pock-marked vagabond in a long drab coat. "I hope not," was dryly given in reply, and the emphasis was so marked that the question, "Vy so?—vot difference would it make to you?" naturally followed. "We should be troubled with so many burglary cases," was quietly answered; whereupon drab-coat leered and grinned as if to return thanks for the compliment paid to the predatory instincts of himself and friends. The experience was unvaried during our stay. A stooping, slouching fellow, with a battered ugly face, was pointed out as an ex-champion in the prize-ring, who had since taken to betting, and who now kept a list "on the square;" and we chatted with three old women like modern witches, with stout cotton umbrellas for familiars, who are to be seen here daily, and who back horses and talk on "merits" and "performances" and pedigrees with a full mastery of stable slang. "The brewery people ain't likely to interfere," I learnt, "because these Betting fellows spend their time and their money in public-houses, and it's good for trade," and as long as the foul sore their presence implies, keeps in its present locality, it may perhaps be permitted to fester on with impunity. One thing is worth remarking. After an hour or two's sojourn, we adjourned to converse on the characters and antecedents of some of the men we had just left. On our return, neither the convicted "Welsher" nor his stand could be seen. "There's been a little fuss up yonder, and they've bonneted a cove as wouldn't pay!" was the information vouchsafed to us, and we failed to learn anything more specific. Plenty of eager informants to tell us there had been a row, but none of these would confess to having witnessed it, or that they knew its precise nature. Whether the injured farmer had hired hangerson to pay those punching compliments to his debtor, which had been so freely promised to the farmer himself; whether he had taken the law into his own hands and boldly fought it out; or whether, out of deference to the presence of my friends, a council of war had been held in our absence, and other fraudulent list-keepers had forcibly urged their brother to depart for the common good; we could not learn. The men were gone, and "Judas's telegrams from the course" were being sold from their late standing-point. I purchased one of these, and, on opening its sealed envelope, was edified by reading: "The only one I'm afraid of is No. 13, blue 1. He is very fit and strong. Signed for Judas, T. Scroper." What "Blue 1" meant, or who was "fit," could of course only be known to Judas's initiated clients, and I preserve the magic tissue paper as one more of the many useless purchases accumulated during a desultory life.

Soon after two P. M. the street began to clear. "From eleven to two is their time for business, so as to catch the workmen in their dinner-hour; and you'll often see three men club together to make up half-a-crown to put on a horse they fancy." Before three the lists and list-keepers, the huge gig umbrellas with "From the Ruins" painted in large black letters on their white gingham covering, the bonnets, victims, hangerson, and thieves, the boys with the handicapbooks, the respectable countrymen, and the ornaments of the prize-ring, had departed. At four the same day the place was a solitude, broken only by the brewer's drays in which the bags of grain were being dexterously piled, and from which the rope, half hemp, half metal, ascended and descended with monotonous rapidity, twining and writhing as it went, like some monstrous serpent, into the ear-like wooden excrescences near the roof above.

The same scene goes on daily during the racing season, and similar nests of ruffianism are known to exist elsewhere in London. For two or three hours in each day, common swindlers openly practise their calling with impunity, and they so choose their hours as to prey upon the class which can afford it least. The small minority of solvent men—the people who gamble legitimately, pay when they lose, and bet on scientific principles—have, to the initiated eye, nothing to distinguish them from their thievish compeers; and the workmen or shop-lad, who foolishly risks his money in Grain-land does, so, as was proved by what we saw and heard, in most cases, with the certainty of never seeing it again. This is surely a case in which the strong hand of authority might be exerted with advantage, and the exodus from "the Ruins" be followed by a like purifying process elsewhere. That men will gamble, and that horse-racing is a national amusement, are not pleas for the encouragement of open fraud. It is time that the miserable nonsense about "upholding English sports," and interfering with the pastimes of the people," was exploded and put down. The sport here is of that gay and festive character for the encouragement of which we build prisons and maintain hulks. The sportsmen, apart from the honest minority I have instanced, are jail-birds, or men at open war with society. The nuisance as it exists now is a far worse pest and deeper disgrace than the petty tavern sweepstakes and small list-houses which were, amid a chorus of national self-praise, put down by act of parliament a few years ago.

It would be curious to know how far the impunity accorded to these scoundrels is due to that superstitious veneration for what is called "the old school," and that servile admiration of "patrons of the turf," which is one of the most curious weaknesses of a large section of English society. The finest specimen I ever knew of the class to whom it is the fashion to apply these stock phrases, was always unexceptionably dressed in drab cords, top-boots, and a blue body-coat with brass buttons. He was blessed with a hale and hearty constitution, regular features, a florid complexion, and venerable white hair. Apart from his clothes, his personal advantages, and his love of horse-flesh, his chief peculiarities were excessive testiness, a dislike to reading, a habit of taking more liquor than was good for him, and of swearing in his drawing-room. Whenever he distinguished himself in any of these capacities, we looked admiringly at the drab cords and the brass buttons, and murmured with approval of his love of sport, and his undoubted right to the title of a fine old English gentleman. He was not particularly wise nor particularly useful in his generation, and but for the peculiar fascination of his dress, flippant people might have thought him uninteresting and dull. All his weaknesses—improvidence, coarse language, and incapacity—were, however, accepted as so many virtues, out of deference to his attachment for the turf. This was among a pastoral people, by whom he was regarded as a sort of king; but my experience of Grain-land makes me ask if the same sort of fetish worship exists among those connected with the execution of the law, and whether a purely supposititious connexion with the race-course is held to entitle detected swindlers and convicted felons to prey upon the credulous and ignorant, without dread of punishment or prospect of interference?

TRAVELS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for Dec.)

AMID the heap of trash with which we have of late been surfeited—sensation novels, and novels which produce only weariness and vexation of spirit—it is satisfactory to light upon at least two books, both of which may be read with satisfaction at this moment, and of which the reminiscences must long continue to be at once instructive and vivid. Mr. Vambery's 'Travels in Central Asia,' and Mr. Palgrave's 'Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia,' are worth all the twaddle put together which the last London season produced. Both are well and vividly written; both contain a vast amount of information respecting places and people about which very little has heretofore been known in western Europe; and both, as it appears to us, may be perfectly relied upon so far as the opportunities of investigating facts came under the control of the narrators. It would really be hard to decide between them as to which offers to the curious in ethnography and geography points of higher interest; for if Mr. Palgrave has the good fortune to traverse ground which is more peculiarly his own, the scene of Mr. Vambery's adventures lies in regions which for many obvious reasons are at the present moment full of interest for us all. Indeed, we are much mistaken if English politicians fail to look into either work somewhat curiously. We know what Russia is doing in Central Asia; we were not, till Mr. Palgrave wrote, aware that France had any eye at all upon the great peninsula of Arabia; yet it is clear that both are busy. Whether, therefore, it be statesmen or men of science who take up the works of which we are now speaking, they will not lay them aside again without deeply pondering what they have been reading about.

The author of the first to which we propose to address ourselves is by birth a Hungarian. A native of Duna Szerdahely, a town in one of the largest islands of the Danube, he appears to have been a severe student from his youth, and to have made himself acquainted not only with most European tongues, but with many of the languages of the East. In this pursuit he received assistance from the National Academy of Hungary, under whose auspices he proceeded to Constantinople. There he spent several years on terms of intimacy with the people, residing in Turkish houses and paying frequent visits to Islamite schools and libraries: for he had a great purpose before him. The etymology of the Hungarian language is a problem, the right solution of which has peculiar interest for all true Hungarians, Mr. Vambery determined to solve it by penetrating into the countries whence his ancestors originally came, and ascertaining on the spot the affinities and the origin of his mother tongue. It was for this ostensible purpose that he set out upon the journey of which in the volume before us we have a graphic account.

We learn from the opening chapter of his book that in the early summer of 1862 Mr. Vambery took the road from Constantinople to Teheran. He reached the latter city on the 13th of July, and, as usually happens with European visitors, was disappointed and disgusted with it. From the various European embassies here he met with a generous hospitality, and in Hadar Efendi, the representaitve of the Sublime Porte, found an old acquaintance; but one and all they warned him against his projected enterprise, which, indeed, circumstanced as Central Asia then was, would have been certain destruction to him. There was war at that time between Dost Mahomed and his son-in-law. Herat itself happened to be in a state of siege, and as it was by Herat that he proposed to penetrate into Central Asia, there seemed nothing for it except to wait for more quiet times. The interval between July 1862 and January 1863 was not, however, entirely wasted. It enabled Mr. Vambery to visit Ispahan and Herat, and to inspect the well-known and often-described monuments of a bygone civilisation with which the neighbourhood of the latter city abounds.

Teheran lies on the road usually followed by pilgrims from Central Asia to Mecca, and the Persians being Shittes, while the pilgrims are almost universally Sunnites, the latter are not unapt to be ill-treated by the former The Ottoman Porte cannot wholly prevent this, but it directs its representatives at the Court of Persia to render such aid to the sufferers as he can. Each caravan, as it arrives in Teheran, repairs in consequence to the Embassy, to make its complaints, or to receive pecuniary or other assistance. This was a great thing for Mr. Vambery. He threw himself in the way of all comers, collecting from them as much information as possible; and his manner being kind and his speech affable, he soon won their hearts. The consequence was that from company to company rumours spread very much in his favour. His name began to be associated for good with that for Hayder Efendi, till in the end it was said of him—"Reshid Efendi treats the Dervishes as his brothers, and is probably a Dervish in disguise." This was exactly the sort of impression which he desired to make, for he had an object beyond mere benevolence in all that he did; and in due time the opportunity arrived of prosecuting it to a successful issue.

There arrived one day at the hotel of the Embassy a caravan of Dervishes, the leader and spokesman of which was Hadji Belal, a native of Chinese Tartary. He told his tale of wrongs done with such moderation and candour as to impress Mr. Vambery with a strong conviction of his honesty. They conversed together upon the subject which was uppermost in our adventurer's mind, and it came out that the caravan was composed of men of various nations, that they were all bound for Central Asia, and that they proposed to travel by one of the four routes, each of which was beset by its own difficulties and dangers. They might pass by Astrakan, Orenburg, and Bokhara; or by Meshed, Merv, and Bokhara; or by Meshed, Herat, and Bokhara; or through the Turkoman desert to Khiva and Bokhara. "The first two," continued the speaker, "are too costly; the last two, it is true, are very dangerous routes. We must nevertheless, select one of them; and we wish, therefore, to ask your friendly counsel." At once the idea flashed into Mr. Vambery's mind—"These men, who appear to be honest, shall become my guides. I will attach myself to their company, assume their dress, and, as a Dervish, share their fortunes." So thinking, he opened his mind to the Hadji; and after a good deal of remonstrance on the part of the pilgrims, and no small profession of Mohammedan zeal from our friend, it was agreed that they should travel together.

"'We are all ready, not only to become your friends, but your servants,' said Hadji Belal; 'but we must still draw your attention to the fact, that the routes in Turkistan are not as commodious and as safe as those in Persia and in Turkey. On that which we shall take, travellers wait often for weeks, with no house, no bread, not even a drop of water to drink; they incur, besides, the risk of being killed, or taken prisoners and sold, or being buried alive under storms of sand. Ponder well, Efendi, the step. You may have occasion later to rue it, and we would by no means wish to be regarded as the cause of your misfortune. Before all things you must not forget that our countrymen at home are far behind us in experience and worldly knowledge, and that, in spite of all their hospitality, they invariably regard strangers from afar with suspicion; and how, besides, will you be able, without us, and alone, to perform that great return journey?'"

Startling words these, and not the less so that he to whom they were addressed felt that they were spoken in kindness. He had, however, formed his resolution. He had professed deep faith in the Sunnite creed, and an earnest desire to visit Turkistan (Central Asia); not merely to see the only source of Islamite virtue that still remained undefiled, but to behold the saints of Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarcand. It was this idea, I assured them, that had brought me hither out of Rouin (Turkey).

"'I know, dear friend,' he continued, in reply to the last remonstrance, 'that this world on earth resembles a hotel in which we merely take up our quarters for a few days, and whence we soon move away to make room for others; and I laugh at the Mussulmans of the present time, who take heed, not merely for the moment, but for ten years of onward existence. Yes, dear friend, take me with you; I must hasten away from this horrid kingdom of error, for I am too weary of it.'"

The gentlemen of the various embassies no sooner heard of his design than they did their best to divert him from it. Even Haydar Efendi opposed it; but finding Mr. Vambery resolute, he did what he conceived to be next best—he sent for the Hadjis, spoke of Reshid Efendi's design in the same terms in which Reshid himself had explained it, and in the name of the Sultan commended him to the protection of his adopted brethren. Never was charge more earnestly given—never was its object more honestly observed. The poor Dervishes stood by Mr. Vambery like men, and Hadji Belal, their leader, proved in every difficulty—and many difficulties arose—a friend indeed.

Hitherto Mr. Vambery had worn a costume half Turkish half European. He had enjoyed the luxuries of clean linen and a bed. All these he now relinquished. He dressed himself in rags. He put away everything which, according to his view of the case might betray to the most curious that he was not what he pretended to be. But a preliminary visit to the caravanserai, in which his new friends pigged together, sufficed to convince him that he had by no means hit the mark. "They occupied two little cells; in one were fourteen, in the other ten. They seemed to me dens filled with misery and filth. That impression will never leave me Few had adequate means to proceed with their journey; for the majority, their beggar's staff was the sole resource. I found them engaged in an occupation of the toilet which I will not offend the reader by recording, although the necessity of the case obliged me later to resort to it." Yes, herein lies the great repulsion to adventurous travel like that of which we are now writing. Brave men can easily make up their minds to hazard life and endure privations for the attainment of what they feel to be an important object; but the filth to which they must submit, the intimate companionship they must form with vermin, when associating with races whose highest notion of sanctity is that the bodies of saints shall become feeding grounds for insects the most loathsome, it requires more than courage to encounter these evils; and poor Mr. Vambery, by his own showing, had his full share of them.

Samarcand appears to have been the limit which our traveller set to himself towards the east and the line of approach selected by his companions was through Arank Adjemi and Mazendran to the Caspian, and across a portion of that sea, through the great desert of Khiva. The mode of travel was such as might be expected in such company. The few who could afford to ride, hired mules or asses as far as the Persian frontier; the rest made the journey on foot. It carried them through some magnificent scenery, and landed them at Karatepe, a large town in Mazendran, among some friendly Affghans, themselves the remnant of a colony planted there by Nadir Shah. Here they took ship for Ashourada, at that time the most southerly point of the Russian possessions in Asia, whence, after having been overhauled without any other hurt to Mr. Vambery than alarm at the thought of his nationality being discovered, they proceeded three leagues further, and landed in Turkistan. At once our traveller became aware that he was entering on a new state of existence. On both banks of the Gorghen the encampment of Gomushtepe lay, in form like a hundred bee-hives, planted closely together. The chief, by name Khandjan, had been advertised of the approach of Reshid Efendi, and stood ready on the bank to receive and welcome his guest. To the tent of that hospitable Tartar Mr. Vambery at once repaired, and, together with his friend Hadji Belal, was there treated with the utmost kindness.

Mr. Vambery gives a curious, and we doubt not a true, account of the social habits of these children of the wilderness. There was not a tent in the settlement but flew open to receive the strangers; indeed, the great struggle was as to which should be honoured with their presence. Yet these people, generous in their own way, open-handed and superstitious, live by piracy, and carry off from their neighbours, the Russians, men, women, and children, whom they enslave. Their treatment of these captives is cruel in the extreme. Such as are unable to procure the sums required as ransom are sent off, if they be marketable, into the interior, and sold; the aged and useless are worked to death, or soon sink under the harsh treatment dealt out to them. It is not far from the Gomushtepe encampment that the wall of Alexander, built as a defence against the tribes of the desert, begins. That great work, or a portion of it, Mr. Vambery found an opportunity to examine, and he speaks of it, as well as of other monuments of a bygone civilisation, in terms of great admiration. In fact, he spent his time among the friendly Yemuts not agreeatly only, but profitably, for he added, in the course of three weeks, considerably to his knowledge of the Tartar tongue, and became day by day more convinced that, unless some unlooked-for accident should occur, his Dervish disguise would scarcely be seen through in any part of Central Asia.

At last the means of crossing the great desert in comparative security were offered. There arrived in Gomushtepe an embassy of the Khan of Khiva, with directions to purchase and bring back to his master two pairs of buffaloes, the milk of which the great man had been ordered by his physicians to drink; and the animals being procured, this individual, the official kervanbashi, or leader of caravans, was about to enter upon his return journey. It was settled that the hadjis should attach themselves to his company, and proper arrangements were made for providing them with such means of transport as the undertaking demanded. The first stage was performed by our travellers on horseback through a magnificent prairie, of which only wild boars seem to make any use. Here he met with a ludicrous mishap, himself and a fellow-traveller, whom he had taken up *en croup*, being ignominiously spilt by the sudden rush of an alarmed sow. But through the desert, which it took the caravan twenty days to cross, he shared a camel with his friend Hadji Belal. The boundary-line of the great desert is the river Etrek, where all were advised to fill their water-skins, inasmuch as for the space of three days no well would be encountered. They obeyed the mandate, and taking leave of the Turkoman escort, which had so far borne them company, they plunged into the wilderness.

There was in this company a good-for-nothing Affghan, a native of Kandahar, who, at the time of the occupation of that place by the English, had been obliged to flee on account of some crime he had committed. He appears, from their first meeting, to have suspected that Mr. Vambery was a European, and he contrived to imbue the chief of the caravan with the same idea. The consequence was, great coldness on the part of that functionary, and a positive order that Reshid Efendi should on no account take notes as he went along. It was even required that the obnoxious Dervish should submit to be searched, "to see if he had any drawings or wooden pens (lead-pencils), as the Fringhis generally have." The Dervish acted his part on the occasion with great skill. "Hadji," he exclaimed, addressing himself to one of his own friends in a tone so loud that the chief of the caravan could not but hear what he said, "thou sawest me in Teheran, and knowest who I am. Tell Amandurdi (the name of the chief) that it was by no means becoming in him as an honest man, to lend ear to a drunken Binamaz (one who does not repeat his prayers) like the Affghan. We must never jest with religion, and he shall never again have an opportunity to assail one in so dangerous a particular; for he shall learn in Khiva to know with whom he has to deal." These strange words supported as they were by the testimony of the Hadjis, and especially of Salih and Belal, had the desired effect. Amandurdi, if he could not entirely get rid of his suspicions, placed them in abeyance, and Mr. Vambery escaped the ignominy with which he had been threatened.

The caravan made its first halt, on the 16th of May, amid the tents of some friendly Tartars, and on the 19th Mr. Vambery paid a hasty visit to the ruins of Meshedi Misrizan. These he pronounces to be of Greek origin, and of a date corresponding with that of Alexander's wall. The same day one of the buffalo cows produced a calf, over the birth of which the kervanbashi greatly rejoiced; but the event proved anything but satisfactory in its result to our traveller. Hitherto he had shared his camel with Hadji Belal—each occupying one of two baskets which hung over the animal's back. It was now proposed to substitute the calf for the Hadji, and the Hadji readily consented; but "hardly had he surrendered his place to the young calf, than the disagreeable smell of my new *vis-à-vis* betrayed to me the real motive of my friend. By night it was endurable, as my slumbers were only disturbed by the frequent bleating of the calf; but in the daytime, particularly when the heat was very great, my situation became intolerable. Happily my torments did not last long, for the calf succumbed the second day of its ride through the desert."

The direction which they took was towards the Little Balkan, a range of hills, 3000 feet in height, which extends for about twelve miles, and is not absolutely devoid of herbage. In the advance thither they narrowly escaped being swallowed up in a salt quagmire, after which they touched the Great Balkan. It was the last view obtained by them of vegetable life for many days, and their sufferings from thirst seem to have been on more than one occasion terrible; for, to add to their troubles, their leader warned them that they might at any moment be attacked by robbers, and that to light a fire, or even to talk aloud after nightfall, was forbidden. The alarm thus created promised at one time not to be an idle one. They came suddenly on the prints of feet, and, following them up, were conducted to a cave.

"As from the prints in the sand we could infer that there was but a single man, we soon penetrated into the place; and I saw with indescribable horror a man, half a savage, with long hair and beard, clad in the skin of a gazelle; who, no less astonished, sprang up, and with levelled lance rushed upon us. Whilst I was contemplating the whole scene with the greatest impatience, the features of my guide showed the most imperturbable composure. When he distinguished the half-savage man, he dropped the end of his weapon, and, murmuring in a low voice 'Amanbol' (peace be to thee), he quitted the horrible place. 'Kanlidir!'—he is one who has blood on his head—exclaimed the kervanbashi, without my having ventured to question him. It was not till later that I learnt that this unhappy man, fleeing from a righteous *bandetta*, had been for years and years, summer and winter, wandering round the desert: man's face he must not—he dares not—behold."

The story of the march through the desert is well told, but will hardly bear compression. Its hardships came to an end on the 24th of May, for on that day signs of cultivation began to reappear; and on the 30th Khiva itself appeared in sight. Mr. Vambery represents the situation as beautiful, amid groves of poplar, meadows, and rich fields; and the place itself was imposing when looked at from afar, with domes and minarets rising from above its gardens. He entered it with a beating heart, knowing that here the real dangers of his enterprise would begin; and it was certainly not the fault of his enemy the Affghan that they failed to overwhelm him. But he had taken the precaution, in the course of the journey, to inform himself from the leader of the caravan respecting all the more distinguished of the Khivites who had at any time visited Constantinople. One of these had for ten years represented the Khan of Khiva at the Court of Stamboul, whom he remembered to have seen; and proceeding at once to the residence of that individual, he introduced himself as an old acquaintance. Under the protection of Shudrullah Bey, the palace and all the best houses of the capital were thrown open to him; and the Khan himself insisted on supplying the funds for his support, so long as it might suit his convenience to remain in the city.

The Ozbegs of Khiva, Mr. Vambery seems to regard as the most respectable of the Tartar races. They are very ignorant and very superstitious, but they are not cruel, though they have some curious customs too. For example, certain prisoners taken in war were thus disposed of in our author's presence:—

"They were separated into two divisions—namely, such as had not yet reached their fortieth year, and were to be sold as slaves, or made use of as presents; and such as from their rank or age were regarded as Aksakals (greybeards) or leaders and who were to suffer the punishment imposed by the Khan. The former, chained together by their iron collars in numbers of ten to fifteen, were led away; the latter submissively awaited the punishment awarded. They looked like lambs in the hands of their executioners. Whilst several were led to the gallows or the block, I saw how, at a sign from the executioner eight aged men placed themselves down on their backs upon the earth; they were then bound hand and foot, and the executioner gouged out their eyes in turn, kneeling to do so on the breast of each poor wretch; and after every operation he wiped his knife, dripping with blood, upon the white beard of the hoary unfortunate."

If the fate of prisoners is barbarous, not less barbarous is the process by which distinguished warriors are rewarded. Instead of a Victoria Cross, the Khan of Khiva decorates his meritorious soldiers with garments of state. But he requires much more than the attestations of comrades to justify this act of liberality.

"I had almost forgotten to mention that the Yassul (an officer of the Court) led me to the treasurer, to receive the sum for my daily board. My claim was soon settled, but this personage was engaged in so singular an occupation that I must not omit to particularise it. He was asserting the khelat (robes of honour) which were to be sent to the camp, to reward those who had distinguished themselves. They consisted of about four kinds of silken coats with staring colours, and large flowers worked in them in gold. I heard them styled four-headed, twelve-headed, twenty-headed, forty-headed coats. As I could see upon them no heads at all in painting or embroidery, I demanded the reason of the appellation, and I was told that the most simple coats were a reward for cutting off four heads of enemies, the most beautiful a recompense for forty heads, and that they were now being forwarded to the camp. Some one proceeded to tell me, that if this was not a usage in Roum, I ought to go next morning to the principal square, where I should be a witness of their distribution. Accordingly, the next morning I did really see about one hundred horsemen arrive from the camp covered with dust. Each of them brought at least one prisoner with him, and amongst the number, children and women also, bound either to the tail of the horse or to the pommel of the saddle; besides all which, he had buckled behind a large sack containing the heads of his enemies, the evidence of his heroic exploits. On coming up, he handed over the prisoners as presents to the Khan, or some other great personage, then loosened his sack, seized it by the two lower corners as if he were about to empty potatoes, and then rolled the bearded or beardless heads before the accountant, who kicked them together with his foot until a large heap was composed, consisting of several hundred. Each hero had a receipt given to him for the number of heads delivered, and a few days later came the day of payment."

A month spent in Khiva satisfied our traveller's curiosity, and not without regret he took leave of his friends and turned his face towards Bokhara. He was now, through the liberality of the Khivites, master of a stout ass to ride, and proprietor of half a camel to carry is luggage. The whole body of Hadjis had indeed profited by his popularity, and presented a far more respectable appearance than when they quitted Teheran. Under the guidance of a new kervanbashi—Agnu, a native of Bokhara—they chose their route by Khanka, with the prospect of two days in the desert, and of crossing the Oxus at Korakol. But an alarm of robbers, after they had crossed the Oxus, induced them to change their route, and instead of two they were six days involved in the wilderness. Their sufferings, from thirst and the fury of the tebbud or fever-wind, were very great; indeed, one of the hadjis died in terrible agony. They succeeded, however, in their object, and reached Bokhara at last. And here a special providence appears to have thrown its shield over our traveller. Hadji Salih, next to Hadji Belal, his most devoted friend among the Dervishes, happened to possess considerable influence in the place. He introduced Mr. Vambery to a relative of his own, who, besides being court priest of the Emir, held the high office of khalfa or abbot of a Tekkie, or great religious house. Mr. Vambery became henceforth the guest and protege of that dignified personage; that is to say, a cell was provided for him in the convent, and he was pronounced to be a very learned mollah. But food and other necessaries he was obliged to provide for himself, the Bokhariots receiving his benedictions with every expression of gratitude, but offering him no substantial presents in exchange.

We must refer our readers to the work itself for the description of Bokhara and its people; and of the skill with which Mr. Vambery evaded and lived down the suspicions of the Bokhara government. He tells us nothing of the fate of poor Connelly and Stoddart, his assumed character standing effectually in the way of inquiry; but his sketch of the usages of the place is extremely curious, and his account of the reigning Emir very favourable. The prince appears to be, after his own fashion, a great man, though the system of Government is, of course, one of tyranny and hypocrisy. The people are a mixture of many races, among whom the Persians appear to be the most numerous. They are inferior in all respects to the Ozbecks of Khiva.

In Bokhara the goodly company of Hadjis broke up; and Mr. Vambery continued his journey to Samarcand—Hadji Salih, Hadji Belal, and one or two more, forming his party. They travelled in carts, drawn each by one horse, and suffered martyrdom in jolting. After the first day's progress the country began to exhibit signs of high cultivation. The fields resembled, in many respects, those of Austria, and along the road mile-stones were erected. Samarcand, it will be remembered, was in the days of the great Timour the capital of Central Asia. From it in every direction good roads were constructed, and much encouragement was given to the practice of agriculture. The city itself, as seen from a distance, still testifies to the magnificence and taste of its founder; and though the illusion vanishes as soon as the stranger passes under the gateway, there still remain very many objects well deserving of notice. Among these Mr. Vambery particularises the Summer Palace of Timour, which "has retained even to the present day much of its ancient splendour and luxury." In Timour's Mosque and his reception-hall, a long narrow court in the Ark or Citadel, there may still be seen the koklash, or green stone, on which the great warrior caused his throne to be placed; to which according to Tartar tradition, vassals from all parts of the world flocked to do him homage. And not far off to the south-west lies his tomb, an octagonal chapel about ten paces in diameter, under the dome of which, with his head towards Mecca, the mighty chief sleeps. His resting-place is covered with a fine stone of a dark green colour, "two and a half spans broad and ten long, and about the thickness of six fingers;" and near him lies his spiritual teacher, Mir Seid Berke, a black stone covering the sarcophagus which contains his remains.

Besides these are to be seen the ruins of various Medusses or colleges, one of which, erected by Timour's Chinese wife, could accommodate, in the days of its splendour, not fewer than a thousand students. Within the precincts of another stood the famous observatory, which, so recently as the middle of the sixteenth century, was spoken of as one of the wonders of the world. They are alike desolate now; indeed, nothing remains of them except two huge but ruinous quadrangles.

These various objects of interest belong to the ancient or historical Samarcand. A new city has sprung up at the distance of a league or thereabouts from the old, which has six gates and a few bazaars. The chief articles offered for sale are manufactures in leather and wooden saddles, the enamel of which might do honour to European artizans.

The regular population appears not to exceed 15,000 to 20,000 souls, of whom two-thirds are Ozbecks and one-third Tadjiks.

Thus far Mr. Vambery's course had been prosperous; and much as he desired to carry his researches farther, mature reflection convinced him that it was time to return. The Emir had received him kindly, and loaded him with gifts, and his Dervish friends were prepared to escort him as far as their own homes; but, like a wise man, he felt that he had done enough, and that by risking more all might be lost. Such a safe-conduct as the Emir could give he gave him; trustworthy guides were found. And then came the hardest trial of all, the parting with the good hadjis. We can understand the sentiment which urged Mr. Vambery at that moment to throw aside his disguise and make his true character known to the Dervishes. It was a generous, but, in every point of view, an unwise impulse. He stifled it, therefore, out of consideration more for their feelings than his own, and with many tears the friends parted, they taking the road to Asker in Chinese Tartary, he about to make his way as he best could through Karshi and Kerki, across the Oxus to Maymene, and so onwards through Herat to Teheran.

In this march, as adventurous and full of incident as that which preceded it, we do not intend to accompany our author. It was performed with the same patience, the same wisdom, the same moderation in all things, which enabled Mr. Vambery to reach and to leave again in safety places hitherto so fatal to Europenn enterprise as Bokhara and Samarcand. Neither can we afford space to examine critically that portion of his volume which undertakes to mark the boundaries and to sketch the characters of the various tribes among whom Central Asia is portioned out. We may observe, indeed, in passing, that much larger space than he has allotted to it, with far more of patient research, is required to do anything like justice to a subject so extensive. But this, if we be rightly informed, will come when he sets himself in earnest to explain the results of those etymological inquiries, to institute which formed, according to his own showing, the principal inducement to his enterprise. Meanwhile we beg to assure our readers that his personal narrative is one of no common merit; that it tells a tale of which the interest never flags; and, above all, that it has left upon our minds the conviction that the author is not only a brave and accomplished man, but an authority, on all that he describes, as coming under his own observation, implicitly to be trusted.

THE latest Yankee definition of billiards is, "Playing marbles with a stick."

A TOAST given a few years ago for the shoe and leather manufacturers was,—"May they have all the women in the country to *shoe*, and the men to *boot.*"

THE Pekin correspondent of an American paper states that Wensiang, who succeeded for a time Prince Kung in governing the Chinese empire, is a tailor by trade. Here's comfort for Andy Johnson!

A SON of the Emerald Isle, on being told that a friend of his had put his money into the stocks, replied:—"Och, an' it's there ye are! Troth, an' I niver had a farthin' in the stocks; but I've had me brogues there oftener than I liked, sure."

THE police force ought to be much larger than the army. Why? Because it admits of persons of both sexes joining it. How so? I will explain, thus: only a man can "go for a soldier," but a man, a woman, a little boy, or even a little girl, can "go for a policeman."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.

CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Join Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
2 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11½d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manage

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 28th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Office: Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		....	2s. 1d.
4 do.	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
3 do.	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
2 do.	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
1 month's	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England		...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland...			1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. ,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent,

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

थि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

Capital—Fully Paid up.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

[EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	... 1s. 11½d.
5 „	... 1s. 11½d.
4 „	... 1s. 11½d.
3 „	... 1s. 11½d.
2 „	... 1s. 11½d.
1 „	... 1s. 11½d.
Demand	... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
4 „	2s. 1d. „
3 „	2s. 0½d. „
2 „	2s. 0½d. „
1 „	2s. 0½d. „
On Demand	2s. 0d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 15th January 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	„
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	„
1 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	„
Demand.	2s. 0d.	„

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 5 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th October 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, E q., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Looans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2		rupee.
„ 4 „	2s.		„
„ 3 „	2s.		„
„ 1 „	2s.	0½d.	„
„ on Demand	2s.	0½d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s.	11½d.	„

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी बांक अफ हींदुस्टान, चना, अज ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up...............................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund.............................106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.......The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
Four „ „	2s. 0½d.	„
Three „ „	2s. 0½d.	„
Two „ „	2s. 0½d.	„
One „ „	2s. 1½d.	„
On demand „	2s. 0d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11½d.	„
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11½d.	

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice	of withdrawal	6	per cent	per annum	
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.	
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.	
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.	
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 at 2s. 1d. „
Do. Demand
Do. Scotland „ } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland „

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 0½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight................ 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „ „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent,

Bombay, 5th January 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. William Moran and Co.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London ....No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11½d. „
On Demand .... at 1s. 11½d. „

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ „ 4 „
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ „ 7 „

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 8th August 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	„
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11½d.	
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11½d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s.	11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 17th November 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0½d. „

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 10½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,

Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED),

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			7	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs. 100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shar of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industriel* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 *Lacs, in* 20,000 *Shares, of Rs* 400 *each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain ? per cent per annum.
„ „ 3 months „ 6 „ „
„ „ 6 „ „ 8 „ „
until further notice.

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1865.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Office of the undersigned, a new medium sized BROUGHAM, by Windover.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—MR. CHEESEMAN having resigned his appointment as Manager of the Company, the Directors have much pleasure in announcing that the services of one of the most experienced Veterinary Surgeons in the Presidency have been engaged from 1st instant, and that the Company are now prepared to undertake THE TREATMENT OF SICK HORSES, THE GRANTING OF CERTIFICATES OF SOUNDNESS, AND THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF HORSES ON COMMISSION.

All letters should be addressed to the MANAGER, VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY LIMITED), Byculla.

FOR SALE, ex Troop ship *Agamemnon* from London:—
York Ham.
Berkley Cheese.
Compressed Preserved Vegetables.
Butter in 7lbs. Jar.
Preserved Potatoe.
Desiccated Milk.
Essence of Raspberry, Oranges, &c.
Best Lavender Water.
Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE and MANECKJEE, No. 18, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, FRESH PARMESAN CHEESE IN CUT.—BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY has this morning exposed for sale, by retail, a very good and fresh Parmesan CHEESE; just arrived by the last Overland Mail, at Rs. 1-4 per pound. Apply to
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent,
Next to Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Bombay, 14th December 1865.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

	Rs.	
Cornhill Magazine for December...	0	12
The Cadet Engineer, or Steam for the Student. By John H. Long ...	5	12
Cassell's Illustrated Shakspeare. Vol. 1... ...	9	8
The Rifle in Cashmere: A Narrative of Shooting Expeditions. By A. Brinkman ...	2	12
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. By L. Carroll	5	12
Pereira's Manual of Materia Medica. By Dr. F. Farre	15	12
Strange Stories of the Animal World. By J. Timbs	4	8
Adventures of Don Quixote. Illustrated ...	9	8
Little Foxes; or the Insignificant Little Habits which mar Domestic Happiness. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	2	12
Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries. By David and Charles Livingstone.	15	12
Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant. By Robert Curzon	5	12
A Concise Dictionary of the Bible. By W. Smith ...	15	12
Peking and the Pekingese, during the First Year of the British Embassy at Peking. By D. F. Rennie. 2 Vols ...	18	0
Diamond Dust. By Eliza Cook	2	12
Madeline Graham. By the author of "Whitefriars."	4	8
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary Art. By C. Steel. New Edition, 1865	13	8
Flooding after Delivery and its Scientific Treatment, By L. Earle	3	12
Jackson's Gymnastics for the Fingers and Wrist. ...	2	12
The Shepherd and his Flock. By J. R. Macduff ...	5	0
The Book of Nursery Tales, a Keepsake for the Young.	3	12
Lizzie Leigh, and other Tales. By Mrs. Gaskell ...	2	12
Legends and Lyrics. By Adelaide Anne Proctor, Illustrated	15	12
Geoffrey Gambado, or a Simple Remedy for Hippochondriacism. By a Humourist Physician ...	5	12
The Light House, being the Story of a Great Fight between Man and the Sea. By R. M. Ballantyne.	3	12
Paul Foster's Daughter. By D. Cook ...	2	12
The King's Mail. By H. Holl	2	12
Citoyenne Jacquelline. By Sarah Tytler 3 vols...	13	8
Sensation Trials, chiefly in High Life. By a Civilian.	0	12
The Uncommercial Traveller. By C. Dickens ...	2	4
Hard Times and Pictures from Italy. By C. Dickens	2	12
A Book of Favourite Modern Ballads. Illustrated with Colored Engravings	15	12
A Dictionary of English Etymology. By H. Wedgewood. Vol. 3...	9	0
The Hatchet Throwers. By J. Greenwood. Illustrated	3	12
Do. Do. Do. Coloured.	5	12
The Housekeeper's Assistant, 350 Receipts ...	2	0
The Harvest of the Sea. By J. G. Bertham ...	15	12
A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 4th edition 1865. By J. F. Royle	9	8
A Manual of Practical Therapeutics. 2nd edition 1865. By E. J. Waring	9	8
A Manual of Civil Engineering. By W. J. M. Rankine	12	8
The Laws and Principles of Whist. By Cavendish...	2	12
The Complete Works of Shakespeare	1	8
The Baital Pachisi. By D. Forbes	6	8
Artillery Officer's Squad Book	2	4
Colenso's Arithmetic and Key	6	12
Chambers's Historical Questions... ...	2	0
Leisure Hour for 1865...	6	0
Sunday at Home for 1865...	6	0
Victor Hugo's Les Miserables (in French)... ...	7	8
Louis Napoleon, the destined Monarch of the World.	2	0
Trench's Synonyms of the New Testament. New edn. 1865	8	0
Story's Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws, foreign and domestic: 6th edition, 1865, carefully revised and considerably enlarged by, I. P. Redfield, LL. D.	24	0
Stonehenge's The Shot Gun and Sporting Rifle ...	8	0
Hardwich's Photographic Chemistry, 7th edn. 1864.	5	12
Popular Songs and Dances for the Guitar, in 3 books.	3	8
100 Exercises, Studies, and Extracts for the Violin...	1	12
Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Edited by V. Novello ...	1	8
Reynolds' Agnes; or Beauty and Pleasure. 2 vols...	9	12
———— The Young Duchess	4	14
———— The Empress Eugenie's Boudoir ...	3	12
———— Rosa Lambert	4	14
———— Edith Heron: or, the Earl & the Countess. 2 vols... ...	9	12
———— The Loves of the Harem ...	8	12
Waltz—Beloved Star. By H. Laurent ...	2	0
Galop—The Burlesque. By Jas. Cassidy... ...	1	8
Song—What are the wild waves saying? Duet ...	1	8
———— A Voice from the Waves	1	4
French in a fortnight without the aid of a master ...	0	8
Plays—Shooting the Moon. Catching an Heiress. Two Heads better than one.—Each ...	0	8
Fisher's Young Man's Best Companion ...	2	0
The Prem Sagur—Original text	25	0
Ditto Eastwick's translation	10	0

ALMANACS FOR 1866 FOR SALE.

The *Times of India* large Almanac	7	4
The *Gazette* ditto	7	4
The Small Almanac from both Presses ...	1	10
The *Daily Post* Almanac	2	2

(These prices include postages to any part of India.)
1st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER FRERES } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and open-faced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TWO PRINTING MACHINES.—One Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited) premises, Byculla, some superior Australians made kiping covered Saddles with Bridles, &c. Price Rs. 100 each.

These Saddles deserve the attention of owners of Australians, because ordinary English made Saddles do not fit these Horses.

J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign Goods, invites an inspection of the choice additions ex *Oberon, Defiant* and *Cospatrick* that he his recently made to his stock, viz:

Toys, a great variety, of which a new kind of Mechanical Dolls deserves special mention.
Willow Baskets, a arge assortment.
Bohemian Glass Ware and *Porcelain*, excellent assortment of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Card Baskets, &c., Butter Cups, Scent Bottles.
Perfumery and *Fancy Soap*, by Rimmel.
Eau de Stutt-gart, a much sweeter perfume than Eau de Cologne.
Lozenges by Coward, a great variety.
Embroidered Cushions and *Slippers*, finished and in outline.
Counter-Panes, of single and double widths.
Wall Papers of very handsome designs.
Goglets, and *Jugs*, porous, for speedily cooling water.
Reading Lamps, with Milk Glass Shades and apparatus for excluding the wind.
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Bathing and *Washing Towels*, of various sizes and of the best workmanship.
Trichinopoly Cheeroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Havanna shape.

Ten per cent. discount allowed on all fancy Goods, for Cash payment.

Mr. N. receives new Goods from Europe monthly.

A COFFEE MACHINE for making Coffee for 100 persons, with Coffee Roaster and Mill. Price Rs. 250.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS—Solid mahogany, 7 octaves, by Shiedmayer of Stuttgart, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Received a fresh supply of Quinine; the genuineness of which has been fully established. Rs. 5 per ounce. Very considerable discount allowed if taken in large quantities
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked, ex *Oberon.* Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, to dine from 6 to 24 persons, and Damask Table Napkins of all sizes and qualities. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 32 inches.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. (Established 1749), Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has fitted up extensive Workshops with steam machinery for the production of Clocks and Timepieces of every description.

WATCHES;

adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail. Chronometers, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, and Chronographs, at £2 10s. to 200 Guineas.

CLOCKS;

Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom, Bracket, Carriage, Church, Turret, Stable or Office, at £1 1s. to 1,000 Guineas

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

BENSON'S 4-GUINEA LONDON-MADE PATENT LEVER WATCH,

Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases, made in four sizes, from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for everybody, and is without doubt the best, cheapest, and most accurate Watch manufactured in this country.

BENSON'S £2 10s. HORIZONTAL WATCH,

Jewelled, &c., strong Silver Cases, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. A sound and useful Watch.

BENSON'S 5-GUINEA LADY'S GOLD WATCH,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, combined with a rich artistically engraved case and dial, making it a model of elegance.

BENSON'S 6-GUINEA GENTLEMAN'S GOLD WATCH,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, with a pure white enamelled dial, and elegantly engraved or engine-turned case.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH,

a London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate. Price, in strong Silver Case, £11 11s. Gold Cases, £25.

BENSON'S EXACT WATCH,

Constructed expressly to resist the action of extremes of temperature, Silver Cases, £21 and £25; Gold Cases, £30 and £35.

A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET

of Watches, Clocks, and Chains, descriptive of every construction of Watch made, with prices from which Wholesale and Retail buyers can select, post free for six Stamps. Also a catalogue of Silver and Electroplate, containing 300 Illustrations, post free for 12 Stamps. *Copies can be inspected at the Office of this paper.* All orders should be accompanied by a remittance.

J. W. BENSON, having made arrangements with numerous Manufacturers of every description of Goods, residing in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, will undertake commissions to purchase and ship to all parts of the world their productions at the manufacturers' prices, charging the usual commission upon the amount of order.

J. W. BENSON, Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, and of the Chronograph Dial, by which was timed "The Derby" of 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. Prize Medallist, Class 33, and Honourable Mention, Class 15.

LUDGATE HILL LONDON.

INSURANCES.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 (FULLY SUBSCRIBED):
19, Cornhill, London.
Marine Branch, 5 Royal Exchange Avenue.
Agents in Bombay for Fire and Marine Branches.
Messrs. FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.]

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, eport Prospectuses, &c., apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
EDWARD HENRY SEWELL, Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 15th February, 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s
13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per doz
Ditto in Pints .... 11 8 „ „
No. 3, a full flavored Do., in Pints ... 9 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 „
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 „
„ „ 2 „ pts. 14 „
Old Tom Rs. 20 „

1st September 8865. EWART LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw particular attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. The Still Braunberger Moselle (Rs. 26,) has been so thoroughly appreciated that orders for it must now stand over till next arrival.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The most fastidious will find a Wine to his taste among those mentioned in Messrs. C. P. & Co's Price Lists. Experienced Sherry drinkers are invited to try the Amontillado, Rs. 36. Amoroso (Rs. 30) used to be a favorite with the old Epicures, it is certainly a beautiful liquor, pale, soft and dry. Those who like a dry nutty Sherry will be greatly pleased with the No. 1 brown seal, at Rs. 26 per doz.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

		Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		90
Do. „ Do.	...	40
Do. „ a Crown		30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Capsule		15
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36
Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 186 .

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a new and upper storied HOUSE, capable of accommodating two or more Families. Situate at Grant Road, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway. For particulars apply to S. D. ESPERANCE.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET,—A Good Godown. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Bombay, September 1865 1, Church Lane.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.
Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO BE LET, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, facing the Sea at Cumballa, near to Mr. Cawasjee Jehangeer Readymoney's Bungalow. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.
MACFARLANE & GREEN.

TO LET, for three years certain, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 104, next to Major CHITTY's. For Rent &c. apply on the premises.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.
One Godown in Mody Street.
"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.
Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, a suitable OFFICE situated in Medow Street, Rent Rs. 250 per month. Apply to JOHN CLOVER & Co.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET.—(With immediate entry.)—The THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

DESSERT FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.—Just received an elegant assortment of these articles in sets of 12 Knives and 12 Forks in a set. Each set is enclosed in a handsome Mahogany case. From Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 the set.
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER AND SCREW FOR DRAWING CORKS.—An invention which combines simplicity of action with ease and security in drawing Corks. It consists of a pair of double levers and a Corkscrew adapted for the same. Price of a Lever and Corkscrew Rs. 3.
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIPHONE MUSICAL BOXES, the Harmoniphone accompaniment to these boxes has a beautiful flute like effect: Ormolu mountings and feet, playing eight tunes, from Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

WHISKEY BARRELS on a 4-wheel dray, best Argentine Silver Engine engraved, with brigh Hoops, with bucket to match, for measuring the Whiskey.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverages, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing property. In this manner the contents of the bottle can be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and all waste avoided.

Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.
Rs. 10 *each—Cash.*
7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS OR POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balanced. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are strongly recommended for their style of manufacture.

FIRST SIZE.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of Weights, viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ¼ tola to 8 tolas.

Price of First Size Weigher and two sets of Weights as above, Rs. 12.

SECOND SIZE.—The scale and the stand all of solid brass, with 2 sets of Weights as above, Rs. 15.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TRACING VELLUM CLOTH, in rolls of 24 yards, 36 inches wide. Rs. 24.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES of the best manufacture, very superior finish, and specially made for India, in black leather sling cases, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60. SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints) bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th January 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

16 Europe Silk Sarries.
1 case of Blank Books.
1 „ of Envelopes.
50 „ of Champagne.

Also on account and risk of Abdool Husson Futtahader & Co., and by order of Mr G. P. Gladding:—
C B G—3 cases of Soap.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BEACH ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his Residence, Beach Road, Malabar Hill, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the Late JOHN, LONGLEY, Esq., the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Teasets, plated Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salver, Candlesticks, sets of Spoons and Forks, Cutlery &c., and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Dining, Circular, and Pier Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Chiffoniers, Conversation and Tete a Tete Couches, Drawingroom, Predien, and Easy Chairs, Rich Carpets, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Brass Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Richly carved winged Almira, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Mahogany, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, Camp Cots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense articles, Plants &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Carriages and Horses, Harness, Side and Hunting Saddles, Jules &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Tuesday, the 16th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Light English-built double-seated Brougham, with Circular Glasses, Drab Silk Linings, &c., (quite new.)
One light English-built Self-driving Phaeton.
Sets of Single and Double Harness.
One Eight-day Rimmell's Clock, showing the days of the week and month, also strikes half hour.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

AUCTION SALE OF A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND AT EGUTPOORA ON THE TOP OF THE THULL GHAUT.

If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, the well known residence situated on an elevated and healthy spot near the Egutpoora Railway Station, the Property of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors of the Thull Ghaut Railway.

The House contains a Dining Room, a Drawing Room, 3 Bed Rooms, 3 Dressing Rooms and a Study, and a Verandah 9 feet wide, covered with thick Coir Matting and fitted with chick blinds all round. The Stabling for 3 Horses. In the front of the House is a very tastefully laid out garden full of choice plants. The ground belonging to the property covers an area of nine acres or thereabouts.

N. B.—A plan of the property may be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE STEAMER "PHLOX."

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Steamer *Phlox*, with Stores, as she now lies on the Apollo Bunder.

SALE OF PRESERVED PROVISION.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

10 Tierces Beef
22 „ Pork } landed ex *Dilawur.*
and
A quantity of Preserved Milk in tins, landed ex *Cospatrick* and *Dilawur.*

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES, &c., ON MAZAGON HILL, LATELY IN THE OCCUPANCY OF GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.

Under instructions from the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., all the Materials composing the above property, which will be divided into two lots as follows:—

Lot 1. The Materials of the Bungalow.
Lot 2. The Materials of all the out-houses.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money will be required upon each lot being knocked down, and the balance must be paid within two days, whereupon the work of demolition will be permitted to commence.

The Materials must be entirely cleared away within 30 days from the date of sale.

For all other terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

An Invoice of 6 Cases Garden Ornaments, consisting of 73 dozen Garden Bordering, No. 10, 14 by 7, painted green, 24 Ornamental Scent Vases with brass wire Tops and Cups, 4 Bronzed Circular Flower Stands, 4 Bronzed Circular Stands, 4 Painted Vases and Pedestals, 4 Fountains with Pipe for Jet, and 4 Brown Jets for Fountain, 2 Cases Ploughs.

SALE OF CONTRACTORS' PLANT AND MATERIALS, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., near the Boree Bunder Station, removed there for convenience of sale, the Property of Messrs. WYTHES and JACKSON, the remainder of their plant used in the construction of the Thull Ghaut Incline, consisting of Contractor's Rails, Bar Iron, Quarry and other Bars, Anvils, Vices, Smiths' Tools of all kinds, Blocks, Crabs, Chains, Lifting Jacks, Weighing Machines, Waggon Wheels, Axle Pedestals and Axles, Iron Work for Crabs, also Quarry Traversing and Travelling Cranes, large Iron Buckets, Wood, and Cast Iron, Patent Fuse and a quantity of Contractors' Tools, consisting of Picks, Powras, Sootkees, Square, Round, Chipping and Small Hammers, Crow Bars, Lever, Iron Drill, Steel Bars, Wedges, Vices, Screws, Cross Cut Saws, Augurs, Adzes, Bill Hooks, Cart Chains, Grind Stones, Anvils, Bellows, Brick Moulds, Dumpy Levels and Stand, Teakwood Carts, and sundry other Stores.

Descriptive catalogues are being published, and will be available.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.

A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.

Bombay, 9th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c., several Cases of Iron Bedsteads, Pictures in Gilt Frames, French Brandy, Broad Woollen Cloths, American Rocking Chairs, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One second hand Brougham.
And any Carriages or Horses offering.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FIXTURES, &c. IN MEDOW STREET, FORT.

In re Thomas Randall & Co., insolvents, by order of the Official Assignee:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of the abovenamed insolvents, in Medow Street, Fort, their Stock in Trade, Shop Fixtures &c., comprising Spring Toys, Rolls of Wall Paper, Drawing-room Carpets, White Gold embroidered Border Scarfs, Turkey Red Dhoties with Scarlet Borders, Pieces Flowered Silk Cloth, bundle samples of Socks, Hogskin Cigar Cases, Roll Carpet, Soldiers' Hats, Piece Yellow Broad Cloth, Painted Glasses in Frames, Boxes of round Brooches, Boxes of Brooches, Scent Boxes, Blackwood Writing Table with slope, Box, Silver and Ruby Glass Rossets, Samples, Cards of Hinges, Spoons, &c. English Writing Table, Blackwood Cash Box on stand, large Table, large Table with Pigeon Holes, Blackwood Arm Chairs, Iron Chair, Gilt Frames, Iron Washing-Stand, Carriage Reins, Glass Pans and Drops, Carriage Lamp, Saw, Augers, Jug, Brass Lota, &c.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS &c., IN PIECE GOODS MARKET.

IN RE RUNSORD NUTHOO, insolvent, by order of the Official Assignee:—

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 P. M., at the Shop of the above named insolvent, in Piece Goods Market, a quantity of Piece Goods, &c.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th January 1866.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.................... 465,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of... 3,000,000

urther information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Holloway's Pills are decidedly the best remedy for all disorders of the stamach and bowels, the liver and kidneys. They act with so decided an effect, and yet so gently, that people of the most delicate constitutions may take them with the most perfect confidence. They do not contain a single grain of mercury or other noxious substance, being composed exclusively of rare balsams. They are, therefore, equally safe and efficacious, and as a family medicine, nothing yet invented or discovered can be compared with them for a moment. With these inestimable Pills at hand, together with the printed directions affixed to each box, no other medical advice or assistance can be needed in any ordinary case of sickness.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHARMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs, THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.